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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 174



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN GOVERNMENT, WORLD SITUATION DISCUSSED

Hong Kong ZHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 40, 1 Feb 81 p 77-78

[Article by Chen Jianshi [7115 1696 0013]: "The Reagan Government Faces a Chaotic World Situation"]

[Text] Policy Toward China Changed, PRC To Be Put at Arm's Length

Ronald Reagan is now in office. What changes is the world to undergo after the United States enters the "Reagan era"? This is an issue which governments and experts of various countries discuss and are concerned with.

On the eve of Reagan's access to power, Iran announced that agreement had already been reached on the hostages. The situation in the Middle East is liable to undergo a series of new changes. On the other hand, the United States invited people in Taiwan like Secretary General of the Kuomintang Y.S. Tsiang to go to America to attend the presidential inauguration ceremony; this has angered Beijing. It is possible that Sino-American relations are going to turn for the worse. Even before Reagan entered the White House, such a matter which is likely to affect the balance of the world already took place; he is to be in power for 4 years. This shows that the world ahead is liable to undergo changes because of America's conservative policies.

While a political leader accedes to power to run the government, his policies are subject to the restraint of the platform of the political party to which he belongs, the personality of the political leader himself is still liable to be fully reflected in the way the government is run. Reagan is a personality of the anti-Soviet and pro-Taiwan faction. His pro-Taiwan opinions were revealed long ago during the campaign. The appraisal of Beijing in his mind was sharply different from the view of President Nixon, who likewise belongs to the Republican Party. Therefore, Reagan's policy toward the Chinese Communists is definitely liable to undergo some changes.

Reagan's policy is determined by his brain trust and Cabinet. Insofar as his foreign policy, especially policy toward the Chinese Communists and Taiwan, is concerned, Reagan's group of advisers are divided into two factions: One faction advocates the maintaining of the Embassy in Beijing and the setting up of a liaison office in Taiwan. These people hold that the military strength of the Chinese Communists is too feeble to check the Soviet Union; they are opposed to "playing

the China card." This faction is headed by Frank R. Lippert of the International Inventions Research Center at Georgetown University. A faction headed by Vice President Bush advocates strengthening of political, economic and cultural relations with Beijing, but opposes providing the Chinese Communists with arms so as to avoid the danger of provoking a sharpening of the contradictions between the United States and the Soviet Union. There are also persons who are regarded as belonging to the "pro-Taiwan faction" (Walker of the University of South Carolina and Leager of Georgetown University); they advocate promoting U.S.-China relations under the condition of maintaining relations with Taiwan.

A Pro-Taiwan Force Raising Its Head

Although there are differences between these brain trust personalities, on the whole they wish to strengthen relations with Taiwan even if the Chinese Communists should become offended. Proceeding from realities, they put emphasis on America's investment and economic interests in Taiwan; insofar as Beijing's side is concerned, they think that economic benefits have not been evident since the establishment of relations. This is the basis on which America's pro-Taiwan force can stage a comeback. Among the most representative is the faction of Cline, a Georgetown University professor repeatedly criticized by Beijing in recent months, who previously served as CIA deputy director and who is going to be in charge of Asian and Pacific affairs. Cline and others not only object to providing arms to the Chinese Communists or expanding military aid to them, but are even more opposed to the idea of relying on the strength of the Chinese Communists in order to put pressure on the Soviet Union and thereby establish a "U.S.-China security system." They simply propose to set up an American embassy in Taiwan to reinforce U.S.-Taiwan military relations. This is no doubt most hated by the Chinese Communists.

But Cline's thinking is really an important part of Reagan's conservative policy. Although Reagan's spokesman declared that Cline's statements represented only his personal views, anybody can see that this was Reagan's trial balloon. He is fully aware that the development of Sino-American relations in recent years has been extensively supported by Americans, and hence dares not all of a sudden to reverse these relations to the point of restoring U.S.-Taiwan diplomatic relations. But he really wishes to restore U.S.-Taiwan relations to the state before Carter's accession to power. This would be in complete contravention to the "Shanghai Communiqué" according to which Sino-American relations were established, and the Chinese Communists will find it very difficult to acquiesce in such a state of affairs. A deterioration or at least stagnation of Sino-American relations is hardly avoidable.

That Reagan should attach little importance to relations with the Chinese Communists is of course a rather myopic policy; but in this world politicians always proceed from realistic interests. The Chinese Communists face difficulties in their economy, and they have not a few internal problems. The United States originally thought of Communist China as a huge market of a billion people, but now discovers that it is far from being the case, or at least is hardly in accord with America's ideals; thus it begins to beat a retreat. That the United States supports The Netherlands behind the scene to sell submarines to Taiwan is no other than a new attempt to let The Netherlands fight the initial battle. To the Netherlands, the lure of U.S. \$500 million is very hard to resist. Since Chinese Communist purchasing power

cannot match that of Taiwan right now, it is of course better to have this big business even if it is going to displease the Chinese Communists.

America's change in its relations with the Chinese Communists is likely to arouse a chain reaction in the West; if the Chinese Communists fail to insist on their principle, a situation of "one China, one Taiwan" could gradually emerge. If the Chinese Communists should insist on the situation of the past, they could hereafter become isolated. What Reagan is first watched for after his access to office is how he treats Beijing. Reagan gets the idea that, since his government is anti-Soviet, so long as it remains anti-Soviet, it is bound to be supported by the Chinese Communists. But little does Reagan know that his pro-Taiwan policy is exactly what the Soviet Union wants so very badly. Reagan's pro-Taiwan approach is going to be beneficial to the Soviet Union. A change in U.S.-China relations cannot but affect the change in the balance of the world. This move on the part of Reagan is bound to affect the distribution of "power" in this world. But he cannot but pay attention also to the relative ratio of military strength between the United States and the Soviet Union. In the face of an increasing Soviet military threat, Reagan sees only the economic benefits offered by Taiwan, and overlooks the power of a China of more than 900 million people in checking the Soviet Union: he is liable to commit a historic mistake.

Characteristics of Reagan's Cabinet

The emphasis in Reagan's foreign policy is placed on coping with the expansion of the Soviet Union. He has engaged former supreme commander of NATO Haig as his secretary of state, appointed former vice chairman of the Bechtel Co. Weinberger as his secretary of defense, and appointed chairman of America's largest stock company Merrill Lynch & Co. Regan as his treasury secretary.

These three persons, plus Attorney General Smith, constitute the important pillars of the 13 departments and two agencies--the CIA and the Bureau of Management and Budget of Reagan's Cabinet.

This is the first time that someone with the background of a military man like Haig is serving as the secretary of state since Truman engaged Marshall (an Army general) as the secretary of state after World War II. Haig is well versed in the defense of Western allies against the Soviet Union, and he especially understands the Soviet threat to the European front. The appointment of Haig as secretary of state testifies to the importance the United States attaches to foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. After Haig accedes to his new office, the United States is likely to strengthen its defense forces in Europe.

Weinberger is a personality in the financial circles. It is a rather frequent occurrence that someone in the financial circles is engaged as the secretary of defense. This has to do with the big enterprises behind the defense industry. Weinberger is a well-known anti-Soviet personality; he belongs to the "hawk faction." When he discussed the military strength of the Reagan government in his most recent testimony, before a meeting of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, he already generally indicated America's policy toward the Soviet Union from now on.

Weinberger was of the opinion that the strategic goal of the Soviet Union is very conspicuous, and that is to exceed the United States greatly in its military force

in being and therefore a state of imbalance in the ratio between the forces of the two superpowers. The Reagan government is paying great attention to the Soviet Union's military build-up and therefore America's obligations in that area should be given top priority. At present, the United States is still not equipped to stand up to the Soviet Union's challenge in the Persian Gulf; what the U.S. must do is to take prompt and effective action to correct this imbalance.

He held that the Reagan government must greatly increase its defense expenditures and strengthen its armed forces. In the context of the arms race, the armed forces of the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in a SALT II talks, Weinberger said that, although he regarded continuation of the progress of the SALT talks as important, the United States must have very clear concepts as to what goals the United States intended to achieve in the nuclear talks and what methods would be used to achieve those goals. "We must not begin the talks hastily or unwisely, because the United States must straighten out its domestic affairs first."

This suggests that the Reagan government is to proceed from a position of strength in dealing with the Soviet Union. However, in respect to the U.S.-Soviet contest in the expansion of the armed forces, the situation remains disadvantageous to the United States. According to the estimate of the Soviet Union's military potential published by the CIA, the Soviet Union uses 12 to 15 percent of its gross national product on military expansion, whereas America's military expenditures make up only 5 percent of the gross national product. From 1978 on, the Soviet Union's military expenditures (calculated in U.S. dollars) have exceeded those of the United States by 40 percent. On the other hand, the United States has undertaken more than 40 percent of the total military expenditures of NATO, whereas the Soviet Union has undertaken only 7 to 9 percent of the total military expenditures of the Warsaw Pact countries. This shows that, on such a basis, it is very difficult for Reagan to succeed in a short period of time despite the emphasis he has placed on surpassing the Soviet Union in a contest between the two countries' armed forces. If he further overlooks the important fact of the Chinese Communists being in the position to pin down 20 percent of the Soviet Union's armed forces and thereby ignores Beijing, the situation would be even more disadvantageous to the United States.

Restoration of Military Superiority Not Easy in Short Period of Time

It would be of no use if Reagan tries to stiffen his attitude toward the Soviet Union before he has made his efforts to restore military superiority over the Soviet Union.

What causes people's greatest concern right now are the inflation of Soviet forces in the Persian Gulf area and the evolution of the political situation in Poland. The Soviet Union can create incidents at any time in these two areas in order to test the reaction of the Reagan government.

Since Iran set free the hostages, it has become possible for the United States and Iran to restore relations. It is possible also for the United States to restore arms supplies to Iran. This would provoke the antipathy of Iraq, as Iraq and Syria are countries strongly opposed to Iran and have also concluded treaties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union; Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other oil

producing countries of the Persian Gulf area are also mostly opposed to Iran. Now that the hostages are returned, whether the United States develops its relations with Iran, or Khomeini continues to oppose the United States, there will be opportunities for the Soviet Union to seize upon. It may be said that the Middle Eastern situation growing more complicated is already a foregone conclusion. With Reagan's accession to power, he is bound to become even more pro-Israel and oppose Carter's Camp David policy of conciliation in the Middle East; these moves will inevitably incur the opposition of the Arab world and the dissatisfaction of Egypt. But the Soviet Union can all the same continue to expand its influence in the Middle Eastern region by taking advantage of the stability it has achieved in Afghanistan and the chaotic situation of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

It has been nearly 4 months since the Iraqi-Iranian war got started on 22 September last year; up to the very present there is no sign that it is going to terminate. Iraq has already declared that it is prepared to fight 2 more years. This war has made the already complicated Middle Eastern situation even more confused and disorderly, resulting in a split among the Arab world; and the danger of expanded warfare among the Arab countries is now even greater than the possibility of an outbreak of war between Israel and the Arab countries.

And in the case of such a confused situation in the Middle East, it is not something Reagan can solve simply on the basis of strength. The Persian Gulf's petroleum is also a lifeline of West European and Japanese industries. Even if Reagan had sufficient strength, Western Europe would not allow him to go it alone and do what he pleases. But whenever Reagan should appear to be weakening in the Middle East, the Soviet Union would expect a foot after gaining an inch. Today's Middle East is really a dangerous powder keg.

Similarly, instability in Poland's internal situation may incur the Soviet Union's direct intervention at any time. Soviet forces are put into a state of alert even to this day; if they should brazenly march into Poland, how Reagan would cope with the situation would be a serious test.

What Reagan faces in acceding to the American presidency is an eventful world. From the Cambodian-Thai border in Southeast Asia, Afghanistan, Africa and the Middle East to Poland, an explosive situation can occur at any time. In the Middle East in particular, the growth of the radical Islamic forces and the split of the Arab countries both provide the Soviet Union opportunities to stretch out its intervening arm.

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PARTY AND STATE

PENG DEHUAI NOTES ON "STUDY OF MODERN HISTORY" (1959)

Beijing JINDAI SHI YANJIU JINSHIJI JINSHIJI JINSHIJI (1959) 15-19

[Text] My uncle Peng Dehuai is a proletarian revolutionary and a faithful son of the party and the people. In past years when I was young and immature I had little understanding of my uncle, and after the Lushan meeting I truly believed that he had committed serious mistakes. I had deep feelings of grief and also felt very sorry for my uncle. At that time I had little understanding of the storms and struggles of politics, but merely felt in my duty as a relative to care for him and look after him. Later, when I had more contacts with my uncle, his speeches and his deportment exerted an uplifting and educational influence on me, made me understand many things and also brought me an initial true understanding of my uncle.

My uncle had had only a few years of schooling, but he liked to read books and especially paid great attention to realities. Through long and arduous studies and through practical work, he acquired abundant knowledge not only in military affairs but also in politics, economics and other areas. Ordinarily, uncle used to call himself unlearned, ignorant of the basics of Marxism-Leninism, a layman in matters of industry, with little knowledge of agriculture and very much in need of studying. Wherever he went, his boxes of books would be carried along, even at the time of his critical illness he did not forget his books.

My uncle, is an important historical figure in China's most recent history, and is the subject of study by many comrades. In the following I present for publication notes that my uncle wrote in 1959, which I have preserved. The notes discuss proportions in the national economy of that time and presented here to serve as reference for studies. [signed:] Peng Dehuai (1756 2734 7608)

Issue No 2862 dated 3 September, Issue No 2863 dated 4 September and Issue No 2868 dated 11 September 1959 (this refers to NEIBU CANKAO--INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE--the editor) date from the time when the nationwide campaign against rightist opportunism was launched following the Eighth Plenum of the Eighth CCP Central Committee. I studied only the first chapter of each of these three issues. I see that the writers

went to great pains to extract from the figures of the State Statistical Bureau evidence to prove that the proportions relating to every aspect of the national economy were normal and that there was nothing incongruous about these proportions. The writers also repeatedly affirmed that the two large categories of production were in proper balance, that is, that the production of means of production and the production of means of livelihood were in proper balance. Also affirmed was the proper ratio between accumulations and consumption, where also no incongruity was found. I believe that those comrade experts and Comrade Chen Boda had pure and fine motives, but with open eyes stubbornly refusing to see the realities, willfully starting out by relying on subjective imagination, looking with a magnifying glass for material that would conform to one's own subjective desires, always thinking that the objective world would reflect their subjective desires; however, the objective world will not conform and will not move and develop except according to its own laws.

The general line of our country's socialist construction is to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, but we must also consider its organic relationships, that is, the development of the national economy at great speed, in a planned way and in proper proportions. This conforms to the laws of development and is therefore also the correct way. (It was furthermore proven in the socialist construction that took place after the birth of the first socialist country.)

In certain respects our conditions are better than the conditions the Soviet Union experienced in its past; we may therefore possibly go faster than the Soviet Union in building up a socialist economy that is also in harmony with the conditions in our country and with the urgent demands of our entire people. That is because our people, after gaining their liberation, are not standing as isolated in the international arena as the Soviet Union in those days, but have a powerful socialist camp that will support us. With regard to the international communist movement, especially the national democratic revolutionary movement, the antiwar freedom movement, the situation is strikingly different from that between World War I and the outbreak of World War II: it is so much more favorable in its objective circumstances for our country's socialist construction.

As to domestic conditions, we have unparalleled manpower potential. In agriculture, our natural conditions will also still be better than those of the Soviet Union. For a long time, our party has been conducting a persistent struggle in the villages, has built up bases and gathered abundant experience in integrating the mobilization of the masses with administrative management. After the people's democratic revolution, led by the Communist Party, had gained victory throughout the country, land reform could therefore be carried out very quickly and rapid progress was possible with the organization of cooperatives, moving agriculture by individual farms on to the socialist track and creating favorable conditions for the socialist construction.

As to the cities, there was little destruction of industries in the cities during the war of resistance and the war of liberation. Under the correct policy and guidance of the C.C. Central Committee, the national bourgeoisie was bought out and its enterprises quickly submitted to socialist reform. The Chinese people were impoverished in the extreme and demanded a rapid change in the complexion of the country. On gaining liberation, the people's revolutionary enthusiasm was truly beyond description.

As to our leading class, there is our Communist Party armed with Marxism-Leninism and guided by a theory which integrates the theory of continuous revolution with the theory of revolution by stages. This party successfully gained victory after victory at every twist and turn in the course of the revolutionary period. For this reason, our party and our leaders enjoy the highest prestige among the masses.

If we compare these conditions with those in the Soviet Union at the time the October Revolution gained victory, we shall find a much greater advantage. However, our country's industrial base is very weak and is falling backward. For a long time our party had been mainly in the villages and in the early stages after gaining control of the cities the party was ignorant of the conditions in the cities. It will still require a certain period of time to overcome our industrial backwardness and to accumulate experience in this respect. Our subjectivists do not really take note of this weakness but only look at the favorable aspects of the situation. This is the root and reason for the educational limitation that they pursued for a time. There was also the danger of the party's general line. The errors committed at the July-August meeting and the autumn meeting (July-August 1959) were not errors in the general line but they brought about errors of a general-line nature. If not corrected and left to develop, they could obstruct the smooth progress of the general line.

Regarding the question of speed of socialist construction, if the speed of our socialist construction does not again suffer from serious errors in the objective laws and subjective efforts, how much speedier than the Soviet Union can we really be? This question is worth our serious study and can be correctly answered only from our actual practice. I am afraid it will take two or three 5-year plans before we can get an answer that will give us a true scale. In the Soviet Union the national economy is increasing at the speed of doubling every 5 years, which means at a progressive annual rate of 14.87 percent. In our country under the above-mentioned conditions it should be somewhat quicker, but actually how much quicker can this be? If it is a case of doubling every 4 years, it would be a progressive annual increase of 18.93 percent; that would be an average annual increase of 25 percent. Such a speed, of course, would amount to a great leap forward.

However, in August 1958 at the Beidaihe Central Committee meeting when it was suggested to double the steel and iron output (there were also demands for doubling the output of other items in 1 year), i.e. from 5.35 million tons of steel in 1957 to reach a production of 10.7 million tons in 1958, there were only 4 months of the year left and the output had only reached the previous year's figure. If the figure of 10.7 million was to be reached, a slogan of general mobilization had to be issued for all the people to produce steel and iron; that meant the mobilization of 90 million people to go into the countryside to smelter iron in small backyard furnaces. To sustain this operation for 4 months required approximately 90 billion work days, and then, with the masses discontented, the state had to pay subsidiary workpoints costing over 2 billion yuan. The various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also had to pay subsidies amounting to over 2 billion yuan, so that the total subsidy amounted to over 4 billion. This sudden increase in purchasing power was not only a violent shock to the market but also affected the progress of the autumn harvest, so that many crops, such as grain, yams and potatoes, cotton, peanuts, tobacco, tea-oil, grapefruit, etc were not properly harvested and some not at all. The peasants, having to work hard, let the harvest rot on the ground for nothing. The result of this operation not only affected the livelihood of the people, who were left with nothing to eat the first half of 1959, but also affected the light industry production using agricultural products as raw material. This destruction and loss was beyond calculation! As to coal, charcoal and other losses brought about by the iron-smelting movement of all the people, these losses are also impossible to estimate; for instance, aluminum and iron utensils of all sorts were smashed to meet the duty of turning in the required amount of iron; houses were torn down and trees felled to provide fuel for iron-smelting,

not to speak of the wastage of ore. This iron-smelting by the entire people was actually one big widespread destruction. A destruction that damages the people's vigor and vitality can be made good only over a period of years, or even decades, as in the case of growing trees, for instance.

Would all this not throw proportions out of balance? At the same time, people all over the country were to work on water conservancy projects, for which 70 million people were mobilized; at that time the efforts were sustained for half a year. As to the water conservancy work, we have to admit that it had its aspects of achievement, but there were also many inappropriate aspects detrimental to production. If we compare gains and losses, I am afraid it would be correct to say that they balance, perhaps gains were a little more than losses. When all the people were called upon to operate industries, the slogan was to have blossoms spring up all over the land and draw on local resources. This was not only an overextension of the basic construction front but a smashing of the unified centralism that coordinated all the nation's activities as in a game of chess, and it threw the entire social production into confusion. Then the entire people were to engage in cultural education, suddenly increasing the number of students by the millions. And then again all the people were to engage in communications and transportation. The manpower wasted on these movements was also quite considerable. In view of these five great undertakings of the people carried out at the same time, can we still speak of "a proper balance in the ratio of accumulations and consumption?" At the Beidaihe meeting in August 1959 it was decided to transform villages into cooperatives. On the basis of the elementary agricultural producer cooperatives of 1957, we were just moving into the stage of advanced agricultural producer cooperatives, which achieved the breaking up of land shareholdings and abolished private ownership of land. This was the start of collective ownership of land, and on the basis of collective ownership, the principle of "to each according to his work" was implemented. The positive effect of the advanced agricultural producer cooperatives was just beginning to show, the enthusiasm of the peasants was boundless and the situation was very favorable. However, dizzy with success, it was decided to organize the whole country into communes, and to have the communes constitute accounting units and be responsible for gains and losses. This move gave birth to egalitarianism, the "great communist wind"--that is, poor and rich production brigades, poor and rich peasants were all to be uniformly evened out. It was recommended that remuneration be paid without registering performances, and it even went so far that whoever had a piece of clothing surplus had to give it up for equal distribution. This was also then praised as the communist style, and it led to widespread killing of chicken, ducks, geese, pigs and even the slaughter of farm cattle. Work enthusiasm on the farms immediately fell, and there was an unchecked flight of farm population from the land. It created a period of social chaos, and this confusion was basically brought about by a discrepancy between production forces and production relations. Some have said the organization of communes in the countryside was a premature birth, and in my opinion they are not altogether wrong. All these phenomena, of course, dealt a severe blow to agricultural production and of necessity also affected production in the cities. How could this not also create a tense political and economic situation? How can one say that there was no imbalance in the proportionate ratios? Facts are facts, and they will one day emerge and be evident.

If our comrades at the State Statistical Bureau do not pay serious attention to the concrete questions of production forces and production relations, if they do not conscientiously study the objective circumstances, if they engage in one-sided wishful thinking and merely chime in with what others say, that is not the attitude required of anyone engaged in the statistical work of the socialist state. A balance arrived at by merely using unsubstantiated statistical figures is in actual fact no balance

at all. This method has already gotten us into serious trouble; objectively it had no other purpose than to play along, and this added to our difficulties. You don't realize it but it was a widespread custom to boastfully exaggerate and submit false reports; the reason for this was mostly the pressure of figures imposed from above. These figures deceived you (comrades of the Statistical Bureau). You took these false figures and fixed them up to fit the "theory", and in turn deceived the comrades in the central leadership. Subjectively you acted most faithful and devoted, but objectively the effect of your actions was the exact opposite.

Reading the three articles in the mentioned three issues of NEIBU CANKAO, and also the letter that Comrade Chen Boda wrote to the chairman made me sigh with deep emotion and filled my heart with great anxiety beyond description.

(signed:) Peng Dehuai
In the evening of 10 October 1959

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PARTY AND STATE

CENTRAL WORK CONFERENCE SPIRIT STRESSED

Improving Work Style

Tianjin **TIANJIN RIBAO** in Chinese 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Work Style Must Improve Greatly"]

[Text] Today, this newspaper publishes a report on how the party committee of Cotton Textile Mill No 3 adheres to the spirit of the Central Work Conference, thunderously proceeds to improve its work style, and insists on not holding any meeting in the morning every day so that everybody can go to his workshop, his shift or his team to work. Simultaneously, it publishes a correspondence on how Comrade Han Shi [7281 1395], who joined the revolution in 1937, maintained and developed the Yanan spirit. The good work style of these comrades merits our promotion.

Under the nurturing of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, our party has established many good workstyles. In the Yanan period in particular, the vast ranks of our party's members and cadres were modest and prudent, seeking truth from facts, struggling hard and working hard, uniting themselves with the masses and penetrating into actualities; they were therefore welcomed by the vast ranks of the masses. These fine workstyles were continued and developed in the early days after the founding of New China and in the difficult period of the 1960's. Many comrades are still thinking of the "Yanan spirit" and the "Old 8th Army spirit" of those periods even today.

During the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway, they trampled on our party's fine traditions at random and sabotaged our party's workstyles. After the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the carrying out of the "Guiding Principles," our party's workstyle has conspicuously turned for the better. But this turn has not been fundamental enough; it has not yet thoroughly restored the Yanan workstyle. The devious workstyle of a small number of party members and cadres in certain units still seriously exists, and it has become a serious problem which damages the party's prestige and credibility and sabotages the relationship between the party and the masses. This has caused dissatisfaction on the part of the masses. Insofar as this devious workstyle is concerned, the masses are opposed to it, and our party is even more opposed to it. The Party Central Committee has made up its mind to take the rectification of our party

workstyle as a matter of life and death to the party. Every communist, especially a leading cadre, must resolutely respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, make strict demands on himself, and set an example in following the "Guiding Principles"; he is not allowed to resort to a devious workstyle any longer.

Hard struggle is the heirloom of our party. During periods of war, our living conditions were very harsh; but, by relying on this magic wand, the vast ranks of our party's cadres and members were able to overcome one difficulty after another. Today, our material conditions have been greatly improved in comparison to the past. But more formidable tasks still lie ahead of us. We must build a modern country together with the people of the whole nation, and we still need to struggle very hard. Every communist must entertain such a determination to struggle hard for the rest of his life for the building of a modern motherland and for the ideals of communism.

Seeking truth from facts is the concentrated reflection of all our party's fine workstyles. In the years of war, we brought about consistency between our subjectivity and objectivity and unity between our theory and practice by relying on the workstyle of seeking truth from facts, and thereby perceived the objective laws and won our victories in those wars. Today, our party occupies the status of a party in power, and leads the people in carrying out our socialist construction; it needs especially to develop the fine workstyle of seeking truth from facts. We must respect materialism, we must respect dialectics; we do not rely just on the superior, nor just on books, but only on actuality. If we say that in time of war our not seeking truth from facts would lead to hundreds of heads falling on the ground and countless comrades sacrificing their lives, then, in time of peace our not seeking truth from facts would lead to the wasting of riches created by billions of yuan of the people's blood and sweat and the slowing down of our speed in building socialism.

Going deep down among the masses, going deep down into actual situations, conducting investigation and study, and grasping well typical models: these are good workstyles always championed by Comrade Mao Zedong. We need to stress these workstyles especially during our current attempt at a readjustment of the national economy. Our cadres, especially leading cadres, must improve their working methods, reduce their meetings, walk out of their offices, go to the basic levels, go to the masses, and investigate first-hand data and master the actual situations.

In conducting investigation and study, we must be good at anatomizing the sparrow and grasping the typical models. In these years, these working methods and workstyles have been seriously neglected. There seemed to be just one or two models in the whole country or in a given region, and just copying them would seem to be sufficient. This is an idealist kind of guide to our work. We have already suffered enough troubles. Every front, every trade, every enterprise, every unit must sum up its experience and grasp well its own model. For instance, a county, a district may try to discern the ideological condition of several dozen or up to 100 cadres, how diligently do they work, how good is their study, and carry out pertinent analyses, and then do a good job in carrying out its ideological and political work in the manner of shooting an arrow at a specific target, thereby mobilizing everybody's enthusiasm. A factory may thus grasp a shift or team, a school may grasp a class; a store a group; etc. This is a dialectical-materialistic working method advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong which proceeds from the specific to the general, and then returns from the general to the specific.

Criticism and self-criticism is one of our party's three major workstyles. Because of the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the years, an abnormal situation has taken shape, and that is namely the lack of criticism and self-criticism. Some comrades dare not criticize erroneous words and deeds, as they are inclined only to plant flowers but not thorns. Some comrades have become fixated with superficial, arrogant, and impetuous habits; they never combined with self-criticism, nor do they allow others to criticize them. In the case of representatives from the superior level, they do not try to study and understand, where they go they pick on them here and there or even air endless criticisms and complaints. Some self-placatingly look upon themselves as persons of the type of 1901 Arcadia who seem to remain forever correct. In reality, such persons often are often to be giants in words but dwarfs in deeds. They themselves would take on all devious workstyles but choose to blame others for the same offense with great emotions, while blushing not a single bit on their own part. With regard to social situations rising in society, they would always negatively criticize from the sidelines but not make any constructive suggestions, much less begin to deal with themselves and set any examples. Such persons treat others in one way and treat themselves in another, and say things in one way but do things else in another. This is a very bad workstyle. Every comrade must resolutely insist from their devious workstyle and bravely take on criticism and self-criticism as he requires air and water.

More than 30 years ago, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "We should get rid of impatience, arrogance, timidity, disillusionment and defeatism and study Mao Zedong's study style and workstyle, honestly seek truth from facts, put our feet on solid ground and steadily and courageously forge ahead." What a great improvement we need to carry out in our workstyle as we proceed with the realization of our four modernizations and the readjustment to our economy!

Political Stability, Economic Readjustment

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Report: "Leading Comrades of the Municipal Party Committee Arrive at Wuqing County To Inspect Work and Deploy Tasks of Study--Conscientiously Study and grasp the Spirit of Documents of the Central Work Conference, Further Realize Political Stability and Economic Readjustment"]

[Text] On 24 January, Second Secretary of the municipal party committee Huang Zhigang (7806 1807 0474) and Deputy Secretary of the same committee Wu Zhen (0702 2182) went deep down in Wuqing County to inspect conditions of study of the documents of the Central Work Conference and their execution, and also to make concrete deployments on how to carry out further study.

After leading comrades of the municipal party committee listened to the Wuqing County Party Committee's report concerning the communication and study of the spirit of the documents of the Central Work Conference, they pointed out that the recently convened Central Work Conference was a very important conference. This conference discussed the national economic situation and decided to carry out further readjustment in the economy and realize further stability in politics. They seriously organize well this study and unify the thinking of the vast ranks of the cadres and masses under the principles formulated by the Central Work Conference.

of the Party. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and particularly its political stability and smoothly carried out documents, has already been a half a year of great importance which party committees at various levels have grasped timely and grasp well at present. Party organizations at various levels have conscientiously and responsibly grasp well the spirit of the documents of this conference, and cannot just read from the books and newspapers, and as accomplished once the documents are read, they must also be able to cope with the actual situations of their respective districts and units by providing explanations and interpretations, and perhaps timely answers to questions put forward by the masses so as to guide them in the manner of an arrow in the direction of a specific target. For instance, they may explicate the current conjuncture in which matters our party and the state have been faced since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and, through such a continuing and unending process, thereby enable everybody to recognize clearly the current situation at present, and realize clearly that the party's principles, policies and programs are consistent since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. The documents of this Central Work Conference have been firmly in accord with the same continuous line as the documents of each meeting of the Central Committee since the Third Plenary Session; they are a continuation of the line, principles and policies of the Third Plenary Session. This is the point of departure from our analysis of the situation and the perception of the issues. Party committees at various levels must take the lead in carrying out study, while after the leading cadres have studied the documents well and straightened out their thinking will they be able to mobilize and lead the vast ranks of the masses and workers in their study of the documents. Party organizations at various levels must adopt effective measures, earnestly strengthen their ideological and political work, and propagate and adhere to the four basic principles with forthrightness and confidence and a clear-cut stand. But they must also take steps at the basic levels to change their workstyle and working methods and not to solve certain ideological problems prevailing among the masses by the right methods of the party. At the same time, they must pay attention to uniting together the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Work Conference and the strengthening and improvement of the countryside production responsibility systems. They must conscientiously formulate well the 1981 production plans through such study, and put the production responsibility systems and various projects of countryside work on a sound basis.

Comrade Huang Shigang and Comrade Wu Zhen also went deep down to some commune and production brigades and households of some commune members respectively, called together commune and production brigade cadres in a forum to discuss how to strengthen and improve the agricultural production responsibility systems, and ascertained the condition of developing chicken-raising in the households of commune members.

Today, the Wujiang County Party Committee has already issued a directive to the whole county to make practical arrangements on how to communicate and study documents of the Central Work Conference. It is at present convening an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the county party committee to be attended by secretaries of various communes and county bureaus for the sake of concentrating time and energy and grasping well the leading cadres' study first, so that a subsequent period of time can be used on grasping well the study of party and Youth Corps members and other cadre personnel.

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PARTY AND STATE

'UNITY--CRITICISM--UNITY' FORMULA REEXAMINED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 9 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Song Cun (1345 1317): "Another Probe Into the Formula 'Unity--Criticism--Unity'"]

[Text] A: Last time we discussed the question that the formula "unity--criticism--unity" cannot be improved everywhere, which was of very realistic significance. But there is still another question which I have not been able to think through clearly: why for many years did so many comrades regard "unity--criticism--unity" as a formula or the only method for solving contradictions among the people? Many books and journals also carried such propaganda, and I myself likewise perceived it this way.

B: This, again, is an interesting question. I think the rise of this situation was by no means accidental; it cannot be attributed to certain people's neglect or misunderstanding; it was for a long time a reflection, a result of the prevalence of bookism and personal superstition. The characteristic of bookism was to partially take out individual terms and phrases from classic works, not to try to discern its spiritual essence, and not to master its ideological system as a whole or accurately; it was to believe in books blindly, to let one's thinking become petrified, ignore practical life and objective laws, cling to passages and individual statements with no flexibility, transcribe and plagiarize every word as it once was, and venture not a single inch beyond a prescribed area. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did their best to monger modern superstition, propagating such nonsense as "every sentence is a truth" and "every sentence is worth 10,000 sentences of others," etc.; thus they further shackled people's minds, turning common knowledge into a taboo area, turning independent thinking into a feared avenue.

A: This was indeed the case. In reality, the contents of Comrade Mao Zedong's discourses on how to handle contradictions among the people were very rich, as he put forward many important general and specific policies and principles which touched upon various realms of politics, economics, and ideas; they were limited neither to the article "Concerning the Question of How To Correctly Handle Contradictions Among the People," nor to the formula "unity--criticism--unity." Take "On the Ten Major Relationships" for example, apart from the relationship between revolution and counterrevolution and the relationship between China and foreign countries, it mostly discussed how to handle contradictions among the people from various aspects. He also suggested: how to correctly handle contradictions among

the people is a general theme; "the methods are seeking truth from facts and the mass line." In "Concerning the Question of How To Correctly Handle Contradictions Among the People," when he discussed contradictions between the state, the cooperatives and members of those cooperatives over the question of distribution, he pointed out: "It is necessary to simultaneously look after the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals"; "the state wants to accumulate capital and so do the cooperatives; but neither can accumulate too much." He also put forward letting a hundred flowers blossom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend in arts and sciences, and suggested long-term coexistence and mutual supervision in the relationship between the Communist Party and democratic parties and groups, etc. In the case of his "Speech at the Enlarged Central Work Conference," too, he also mainly discussed the treatment of contradictions among the people, and his central idea was to talk about the question of democratic centralism and the question of how to give full scope to democracy. If we comprehensively examine Comrade Mao Zedong's relevant discourses and completely and accurately understand them, if we emancipate our thinking and do some serious thinking and analysis about actual situations, then we would never have taken "unity--criticism--unity" as a formula for solving all contradictions among the people or as the only method.

B: I also feel that this kind of simplified understanding was also closely relegated to social trends and political situations. For many years, we exaggerated the reaction of mental on material things in respect to the upper structure as if our grasp of class struggle on the political front and ideological front alone was enough to solve all contradictions in society and bring about peace under heaven; we neglected the fundamental principle of Marxism that conditions of our material and economic life are the foundation of our society. The upshot was that we not only covered up contradictions in our economic life which are of decisive significance to social development and neglected to develop the productive forces, but because of our expanded devotion to class struggle, we artificially created many contradictions politically and ideologically. Taking "unity--criticism--unity" as a formula or the only method for solving contradictions among the people, like considering class struggle as capable of solving all problems in a socialist society, was but a side view of such a historical idealist trend. It also served the promotion of leftist erroneous political policies, as people with this kind of orientation often tended in the face of contradictions to seek no causes, discern no differences, and make no distinction between right and wrong, but single-mindedly designate the parties in question as problematical in their thinking and thereby invoke the formula of "unity--criticism--unity" (with either the head or the tail often wrested away) to persecute them. Because the user of this formula always considered himself as embracing a correct standpoint, whereas those who were criticized and struggled against were without doubt always mistaken. Ordinarily "unity-criticism--unity" was a democratic method of solving the contradiction between correct thinking and erroneous thinking among the people; but once it became abused in its use in randomly expanded realms, it turned into its reverse and became a means to suppress democracy.

A: Rightly so; the lessons in this regard have been very profound. Comrade Mao Zedong said: How to handle contradictions among the people in a socialist society is a scientific subject worthy of our attentive study. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Party Central Committee has summed up past experiences and lessons, adopted a series of major decisions, really grasped

the relevant points, and greatly enriched and developed this scientific subject. Instances such as restoring the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, fixing economic construction as the center of our work and the policies of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement," reforming countryside policies and the entire economic policy, insisting on the principle of to each according to his work, rectifying unjust, false, and erroneous cases of litigation, giving full scope to inner-party democracy and people's democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, opposing bureaucracy, reforming the leadership system, tightening party discipline and rectifying party workstyle, and bringing into effect the cadres policy, the intellectuals policy, the nationalities policy, the religious policy, the overseas Chinese affairs policy, the policy concerning former industrial and commercial professionals, etc., etc., have all been good workouts undertaken around the general theme of correct handling of contradictions among the people. The past effort in summing up all methods designed to solve contradictions among the people in "unity--criticism--unity" was really too simplistic.

B: Exactly. It may also be said that the correct handling of contradictions among the people is fundamentally a question of line, principles and policies, a question of leadership method, leadership workstyle, and leadership art. But I also feel that it would not be appropriate for us to turn from one extreme to another by negating or depreciating the important role of "unity--criticism--unity" in the solution of contradictions among the people and by abandoning criticism and self-criticism. Just as our criticism of the theory of the decisiveness of the upper structure is not meant to deny its powerful reaction on material things in respect to the economic base, we do not at all suggest here that we can ignore institutional reforms and ideological and political work.

A: This opinion on your part is very important. Especially when we are situated at a historical turning point of transition from the old to the new and of removing the old and establishing the new, our tasks of returning to order from the disorderly state of affairs are still not quite accomplished, contradictions in various aspects are all likely to become reflected in the internal thinking of the people, and various ideological and perceptual problems do exist among the cadres and the masses. All this especially requires the strengthening of our ideological and political work, which includes the application of the method of "unity--criticism--unity" to the solution of contradictions between those above and those below, and those at the Right and those at the Left, to the correction of erroneous thinking and devious workstyle, and to the summing up of our experience, improvement of our work, strengthening of our discipline, improvement of our efficiency, maintenance of our stability and unity, and promotion of our four modernizations.

B: You are right. Toward contradictions among the people, we can neither maintain a laissez faire attitude, nor adopt a simplistic and crude approach because both of these methods would tend to have such contradictions further exasperated. Only through patient and careful ideological work, through criticism and self-criticism, and in some cases in conjunction with the solution of practical problems, can we hope to have contradictions among the people properly solved.

A: Insofar as self-criticism being capable of solving many problems and avoiding further exasperating contradictions among the people is concerned, people generally have little doubt. As for what role criticism can really play in the handling of

contradictions among the people, people's views are liable to be very different. In our practical life, we also encounter quite often situations wherein contradictions are aroused or further exasperated because of the development of criticisms. How are we to understand this problem?

B: Criticism is but a form by which we carry out ideological exchange or ideological struggle; all kinds of people can make use of it. There are correct criticisms, there are also erroneous criticisms; their role is determined by their contents. In order to achieve good results, even the case of criticisms with generally correct contents must still require that the criticizing and the criticized both adopt correct attitudes. The reason Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the formula of "unity--criticism--unity" and stressed proceeding from the desire for unity was precisely his intention to effectively solve contradictions among the people and avoid exasperating such contradictions.

A: How can we give full scope to the role of this formula?

B: I feel that insofar as this formula is concerned we cannot attempt to achieve any isolated understanding; in order to enable it to play its role properly, we must connect it with certain other important ideas of Comrade Mao Zedong's. Can we not put it this way, for instance, that "unity--criticism--unity" has a foundation and a soul. Its foundation is namely seeking truth from facts. On the one hand, critics must seek truth from facts, the contents of their criticisms must tally with actualities, and they must endeavor to make them accurate, neither exaggerate them, nor minimize them. On the other hand, the criticized must also seek truth from facts, and analyze themselves by applying the approach of one dividing into two: if they should find themselves in error, then they must admit their error and refrain from keeping their illness from treatment or from artful argument. Once we are insulated from seeking truth from facts, then either critics would turn right and wrong upside down and subject everybody to their criticisms indiscriminately, or the criticized, knowing that they are wrong, would forcibly argue that they are right. Under such circumstances, the desire for unity would be amiss, and contradictions can scarcely get solved.

A: Then, what is the soul of this formula?

B: Its soul is no other than the spirit of democracy. "Unity--criticism--unity" was put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong as a democratic method for solving contradictions among the people in the first place. Democracy, as contrasted to dictatorship intended for coping with the enemy, is also a fundamental principle for handling relations among the people. When criticism is being carried out, on the one hand critics must have the democratic spirit, that is, they must lay bare the facts, outline the reasoning, be patient and careful, be indulgent and persuasive, allow others to vindicate themselves and refute the charges, and not just blame and scold others, or make it a case of I persuade you by the application of pressure from a preponderant stance. In the case of leading cadres, they must especially have this kind of cultivation. Even defendants in a court are permitted to defend themselves! How can we deprive the criticized comrades of their right to speak? Let alone the fact that whether or not your criticisms are correct must still be tested by practice. Only by adopting a democratic, egalitarian attitude can we make the criticized acquiesce in their words and in their minds and really

seek to solve their problems in their thinking; and only thus can we hear various opinions without prejudice and make our perception approximate truth. On the other hand, the criticized must also have a democratic spirit, be broad-minded, rejoice at hearing about their own faults, be glad to listen to criticisms and different opinions, be good at absorbing ideological nutrition from other people's criticisms, and not stubbornly adhere to their own views, do whatever they please as usual, or exhibit a narrow mind and jump at the slightest touch. This point is especially important to leading cadres. In a word, apart from the democratic spirit, the desire for unity can hardly be realized and criticisms would have a difficult time in achieving their expected results, or they might even further exasperate the contradictions.

A: I agree with your view. In order to have our criticism achieve good results in the handling of contradictions among the people, we must have the desire for unity and seek truth from facts, and we must also have the democratic workstyle. It seems that these are precisely the experience and lessons we have gained in the past; perhaps the demarcation between normal criticism and an attempt to persecute others also lies here!

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

REVOLUTIONARY HEROISM CONSIDERED SPIRITUAL SUPPORT

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Liu Dexin [0491 1795 9515]: "A Tribute to Revolutionary Heroism"]

[Text] Whenever the revolutionary spirit of vanquishing all enemies and all difficulties is mentioned, we cannot help but think of the heroic deeds of the Red Army of Workers and Peasants in the lightning attack on Luding Bridge. Thirty-six years ago, after marching 240 li a day and inspired by the "ready to die" spirit of "taking the bridge at all costs", the commanders and fighters of the 1st Regiment of the Red Army crossed the Dadu River by clinging to the swinging railings of a suspension bridge under heavy enemy fire. This river then served as a natural barrier where "one man guarding the pass can stop the advance of a 10,000-strong army". Later Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and the others arrived in triumph. This was a victory for the Chinese revolution.

The lightning attack on Luding Bridge is an epic of revolutionary heroism. Comrade Mao Zedong paid high tribute to this kind of revolutionary heroism among our army in his political report to the Seventh National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party many years ago. He said: "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never yield". It was this kind of dauntless spirit of vanquishing all enemies that enabled Liu Hulan [0491 5170 5695] to calmly face her execution; Dong Cunrui [5516 1317 3843] to storm the enemy fortress; and Huang Jiguang [7806 4949 0342] to block the muzzle of a machine-gun with his own body Since the founding of the People's Republic, many advanced collectives and heroes have emerged to form a fine tradition of revolutionary heroism. This tradition is our party's spiritual wealth accumulated from our long struggles, and has been the cause of our continued victory in socialist revolution and construction.

The country was beset with calamities during the 10 years of turmoil; after a reversal of the general situation, numerous tasks are now claiming our attention. In view of the huge population, weak economic foundation and backward technology in our country, our difficulties can be easily imagined. Now that the Party Central Committee and the State Council have made an important policy decision to shift the entire national economy from a negative to a positive role, and to promote the four modernizations on a firm basis, there will be new

situations with new problems calling for a nationwide display of the revolutionary heroism of vanquishing all difficulties. Only such a spirit can enable us to eliminate the interference and obstacles to our implementation of the party's line and general and specific policies; to scale the peak of science to pick the jewel from the crown of science; to undertake heavy responsibilities in defiance of hardship; and to fulfill our duties with an indomitable will.

The revolutionary spirit, once in the possession of the masses to be used as their arms, will become a tremendous material force. Carrying forward the spirit of revolutionary heroism means giving full play to people's subjective initiative in the performance of duty according to objective laws and under correct political orientations. We can never learn from any rash action which does not proceed from realities and is based on hopes for sudden miracles. As Lu Xun aptly put it, the illusion that an explosion of "100,000 liang of smokeless gun-powder" would bring victory to the revolution is actually a "new dream of fighting battles on paper". Dreams can never substitute for realities. What we advocate is a combination of the revolutionary heroism of vanquishing all difficulties with the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts, and the use of sustained efforts for the fulfillment of the glorious task of a further national economic readjustment.

This revolutionary heroism of vanquishing all difficulties takes roots in the soil of a firm confidence in our just cause. The great cause of the four modernizations is consistent with social development and mass interests, while economic readjustment is consistent with the people's basic interests. This is the strong mass foundation for us to develop revolutionary heroism. Lu Xun has lauded the broad masses of workers and peasants, who worked with dogged determination and in defiance of difficulties, as "China's main pillar". Today, this revolutionary heroism of vanquishing all enemies and difficulties, combined with the communist ideals and morals is the spiritual support from "China's main pillar"!

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

PROVINCIAL PAPER CALLS FOR POLITICAL UNITY

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 81 p 3

["Party Life Forum" article by Shu Xuan (5771 1352): "Maintaining Political Unity With the Party Central Committee Is the Duty of Communist Party Members"]

[Text] It is the most important political as well as organizational principle that party organizations at every level and all individual Communist Party members should unconditionally maintain political unity with the Party Central Committee. At present, when our country is making a further national economic readjustment, it is particularly necessary to stress and reiterate this principle.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the vast majority of party organizations and party members have maintained political unity with the Party Central Committee, united with the masses, and worked hard in implementing the party's lines, principles and policies. However, because of the influence of the leftist line, the ideological trends of anarchism and various forms of bourgeois liberalism have for a time been rampant, and have produced corrosive effects on the party organizations. Individualism has also developed among some party members who have a poor concept of organization. These problems, though existing among only a small number of party members, have nevertheless produced unfavorable effects among the masses, besides disrupting party unity, weakening the party's fighting power, and hindering the implementation of party principles and policies. This situation should be rectified and overcome through strengthened ideological and political work by the party.

Our party is the vanguard of China's working class, and the most important feature which distinguishes our party from other political parties and groups is political unity in the whole party. In the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life", it is stipulated that "party organizations and departments at all levels and all Communist Party members should consciously and unswervingly implement the party's political and ideological lines. Opposition against the party line and party leadership, passive resistance, or outward compliance but inward opposition are not permitted under party disciplines". Therefore, it is the Communist Party members' duty to implement the party's decisions and to maintain political unity with the Party Central Committee. If each Committee Party member "goes his own way in the manner of the eight immortals crossing the sea" instead of implementing party decisions or abiding by party disciplines, how can

our party have any unity of purpose or fighting power? To insure the centralism and unity of the party, we must act strictly in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism whereby the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee. Here, the most important part is that the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee. Only such a subordination can enable the party to become a united militant collective and the core of leadership for people throughout the country. This will be in the best interest of the party and the people throughout the country.

In the history of our party, the cause of our revolution and construction would develop and be victorious whenever there was political unity in the party. Even under extreme hardship, we could defeat large strong forces with our small weak forces and turn crises into stability. After the rectification in Yanan and the Seventh National Congress, the whole party for the first time had a united purpose and marched in step, resulting in our victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation. In response to the party's call in the early post-liberation period, all party members carried on their struggles for the basic recovery of state finance and economy. They restored production and developed the economy by uniting with people of all nationalities in the country, and, after several years' efforts, quickly ended the situation of general devastation and numerous unsolved problems left behind by the Kuomintang, and then laid the foundation for the socialist cause of revolution and construction. The serious difficulties from 1959 to 1961 are still fresh in people's minds. How could such a difficult situation, in which people had hardly enough food or clothing, be so quickly reversed? The basic condition was that the entire membership had faith in, and was subordinate to the Party Central Committee, resulting in unity throughout the whole party. "Do anything at the party's bidding and go anywhere pointed at by the party" became the conscious action of party members. Under the leadership of the Central Committee, the whole party and people of the whole country overcame the difficulties and got through the ordeal after only 2-3 years' hard struggles. Now, while the national economic readjustment is going on, we will also be able to overcome the difficulties and march in triumph toward the goal of the four modernizations provided we continue to display the same revolutionary spirit as we did in the Yanan period, the early post-liberation period, and the 3 years of hardship under party leadership.

The political unity with the Party Central Committee to be maintained by the Communist Party members refers to not only organizational unity, but also, more important still, ideological unity. First, they must carefully study the documents of the Party Central Committee's Work Conference, and use the spirit of these documents as guidelines to unify their thinking, understanding and action, so that all party members will be able to implement the Party Central Committee's general political line, the general strategy, tactics and principles. This is also the only way to ensure the unity of the party. Second, they should also carry out effective ideological and political work, and propaganda and explanatory work among the masses, mobilize the broad masses, and work hard to

develop the socialist situation by integrating the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals, integrating both immediate and long-range interests, and working together wholeheartedly.

In maintaining political unity with the Party Central Committee, the Communist Party members must have a firm trust in the Party Central Committee. Chinese contemporary history of the past 100 years has proved that without the leadership of the Communist Party, there would have been no New China. For the same reason, Chinese socialist modernization cannot be accomplished without the leadership of the Communist Party. Of course, our party has committed blunders, particularly the serious blunders of the "Great Cultural Revolution" which brought misfortune to the Chinese people. Yet whatever blunders were committed were all rectified by our party. The struggle to smash the "gang of four" was also carried out by our party in accordance with the will and demands of the people. Despite the twists and turns, and several severe setbacks, in the 31 years' history after the founding of the People's Republic, there were generally spectacular and glorious years. The Party Central Committee's leadership has been further strengthened particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and the lines, principles and policies formulated by the Party Central Committee are all consistent with the country's situation and the people's will. Recently, with its far-sightedness, the Party Central Committee introduced a policy to make a further national economic readjustment and to achieve further political stability. This is the only correct policy for our present realities. It once again proves that the Party Central Committee, from its vantage point, can see far ahead and think of everything with keen acumen, in making this sober policy decision under complex circumstances. We have complete faith in its ability to lead the whole party and people of the whole country in overcoming difficulties and in a victorious advance. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, we should continue to emancipate our minds, uphold the four basic principles, enhance our party spirit and sense of organizational discipline, willingly support the party's centralism and unity, and, with renewed vigor, implement the correct policy of the Party Central Committee with a firm determination.

9411

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CREATION OF SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION URGED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 81 p 1

(Article by staff commentator)

(Text) "The golden pheasant heralds dawn; the iron horse welcomes spring." Upon the arrival of the second spring of the eighties, the Party Central Committee emphatically reiterated: When building a socialist state, we must create not only a high degree of material civilization, but also a high degree of spiritual civilization. It has thus further clarified the fundamental thinking of the "two creations," which possesses an important realistic significance in our current effort to reinforce and improve the party's leadership and strengthen the ideological-political work, and will produce a positive impact on consolidating and developing the stable and united political situation and realizing the tremendous task of the national economic readjustment. We must deeply grasp its essence and firmly implement it in our practical actions.

Marxism tells us that matter determines spirit, and that "the production pattern of the material life conditions the entire process of the social, political and spiritual life." However, while stressing the fact that matter determines spirit, it also points out the reaction of spirit on matter. As proved by the practice of revolution and construction, once grasped by people, the correct ideology will develop a great subjective initiative and transform into a powerful material force to reform the objective world. Our party has always advocated that, while stressing the creation of a material foundation, we must also stress the creation of a spiritual ethical foundation. Giving serious attention to both the material and the spiritual creations is our party's superior tradition. The "Yanan spirit" in the revolutionary war years and the arduous pioneering spirit at the beginning of the founding of the nation were our party's superior traditions. Why is it that today we particularly stress the creation of a spiritual civilization? Because, due to the feudal fascist tyranny insanely promoted by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing's counter-revolutionary rule in the 1960s, not only our material civilization suffered destruction, bringing the national economy to the brink of collapse, but our spiritual civilization also suffered wanton devastation. Corrupting man's mind with anarchism, extreme egoism and feudal factional thinking,

they caused a great decline in China's educational, scientific and cultural levels and the malignant spread of the bourgeois and feudal ideologies, undermined our party style and social norms and damaged the high prestige of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought. After smashing the "gang of four," we have not sufficiently stressed the creation of a spiritual civilization, especially in regard to improving people's ideological-political awareness and spiritual and ethical features. The ideological-political work of some areas and units has somewhat weakened. The scientific and cultural levels, ideological-political awareness and ethical values of some people have greatly deteriorated. This situation is far from being adapted to the current situation. To change the situation, we must stress the creation of a spiritual civilization.

What kind of spiritual civilization do we wish to create? Naturally we want to develop education, science and culture, but even more important are the socialist and communist ideologies. In other words, what we want to create is a socialist spiritual civilization, not any other kind. Today some people also discuss spiritual civilization, but what they worship is the almighty money, what they pursue is bourgeois individual liberation and what they covet is the bourgeois living pattern. Such so-called spiritual civilization sought by them is totally unrelated to the spiritual civilization advocated by us. The spiritual civilization advocated by us has as its contents the communist ideals, faith, ethics, discipline, the revolutionary standpoints and principles, the comradely relationship among men, etc. Among such contents, the communist ideals and ethics are the core. We should like to ask how we can build socialism without the communist ideals and ethics. Therefore, building a socialist spiritual civilization, we must persistently educate the people with the communist spirit. We must firmly uphold the slogans embodying the communist spirit which we advocated in the past, such as "serving the people heart and soul," "selflessness," "benefiting others, not oneself," "fearing neither hardship nor death," etc., and firmly oppose and criticize the worship of capitalism, the tendency toward bourgeois liberalism, the corrupt bourgeois ideas such as benefiting oneself at the expense of others, seeking profit only, and "money above all," and anarchism and extreme egoism. Only thus will we successfully create a socialist spiritual civilization.

As the southern gateway of the motherland, Guangzhou possesses a glorious revolutionary tradition. During the Guangzhou Uprising, innumerable patriots looked upon death calmly, stepping into the breach as another fell. The revolutionary bearing and noble sentiment of Patriots Zhou Wenyong [0719 2429 7167] and Chen Tiejun's [7115 0991 6511] wedding ceremony on the execution ground has impressed us through the generations. After the founding of the nation, Xiang Xiuli's [0686 4423 7787] heroic deed of sacrificing herself to save state property is widely extolled even today. New figures, new deeds and new styles dazzling with the communist ideology were found everywhere and heroes emerged in large numbers. However, we must realize that, in the 10-year upheaval, Guangzhou likewise suffered the interference and destruction of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing clique, and the spiritual features and the ethics and trends of society are likewise "inferior to the past." In addition, with the adjacent Hong Kong and Macao designated as special areas, large number of foreign

merchants and nationals come and go. In the frequent foreign contact, people inevitably encounter the corrosion of the bourgeois ideology and living pattern. Therefore, reinforcing ideological-political work to resist corrosion and conscientiously creating a socialist spiritual civilization have become even more urgent and the tasks have become even more arduous. Currently, our city is launching the "three-rectification" work centering on "rectifying commodity price and properly handling market supply; rectifying urban sanitation and beautifying the environment; rectifying communication and public security and properly handling social order." This work is an important component in the building of Guangzhou and an important measure to create a spiritual civilization. For this reason, we must, in conjunction with this work, vigorously advocate civilization, courtesy, sanitation, orderliness and the new ethical trend, and thoroughly change the situation of "chaos (order), filth (sanitation) and costliness (commodity price)." Thus, we demand that the party and league organizations of all levels, the units concerned, the broad party and league members and the residents of the whole city give the matter their conscientious attention, practice earnestly what they preach and make their proper contributions to creating a new trend and cultivating the new persons of the generation and to building the southern gateway of the motherland into a "socialist show window."

6080

CSO: 4005

LEADING CADRES MUST TAKE THE LEAD IN PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION

Peking PULIAN 3194 in Chinese 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Lin Qiang (2591 110)]

[Text] According to the way today, the leading organs and cadres must take the lead to rectify the party style and change the social trend.

We are happy to see that, since studying and implementing the "Guiding Principles," many leading cadres have set strict demands on themselves and taken the lead to correct such unhealthy trends as seeking special privileges and entering by the back door, thereby encouraging the organ cadres to discard the evil and support the upright and change their work style, restoring and developing the party's superior traditions and making an obvious improvement in the relationship between the cadres and the masses. Doubtlessly they deserve commendation. However, there are also comrades in charge of leadership work who, the moment party style rectification is mentioned, concentrate on the unhealthy trends of the basic level and general cadres. Naturally, the problems in the basic level units must be solved, and anyone following the unhealthy trends must be corrected, but it is not enough to stress just this one side alone. Each and every Communist Party member, regardless of his post, must strictly observe the party constitution and discipline. As the party members and cadres of the leading organs are the educators, they must first be educated. Due to the important positions of the leading organs, the quality of their work style will directly affect the implementation of the party's line and policies. Therefore, the demands on them should be even more strict. Only with the correct line and a good work style will the leading organs and cadres be able to lead the broad basic level party members and the masses in the pursuit of the four modernization construction, and only thus will they be truly qualified as leaders and able to undertake the leadership responsibilities.

The conditions since introducing the "Guiding Principles" conspicuously indicate the necessity and urgency for the leading organs and cadres to take the lead in correcting the unhealthy trends. After the promulgation of the "Guiding Principles," the broad party members and masses were very enthusiastic in waging struggles against the unhealthy trends and the violations of law and

discipline, yet the comrades of some leading organs objected, finding that seeking special privileges, cultivating connections and entering by the back door were common practices, merely a matter of "give-and-take," and treating party style rectification as something inconsequential. Now, then, can they motivate the broad party members and masses to change the work style? The unhealthy trends are found in both the higher and the lower levels, but those of the lower levels are often linked with the leading organs, and some of them have cropped up with the connivance, hint and support of the higher levels. When the problems of the higher levels are solved and a good example is shown, the lower levels will follow suit and form a good trend. Once the party style is rectified, it will not be difficult to correct the undesirable trends in society.

Doubtlessly we must reinforce ideological education in order to rectify the party style, thereby bringing about a good social trend. Such education must be performed very persuasively. The leaders must not only teach by words, but also teach by example, which is even more important. The words of those leaders who demand strictly of themselves and serve as examples are just and forceful, and people will believe them and act accordingly. If the leaders vociferously advocate against the unhealthy trends while failing to act according to their own words or even violating what they preach, no matter how resonant their slogans are, the masses will pay them no attention, and such propaganda education will not be persuasive. Vigorously advocating the importance of party style rectification, with the leaders serving as examples and with everyone in the higher and lower levels taking part, the party style will one day be rectified, and there will be hope for the further readjustment of the economy and the progress of the four modernization construction.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

NEED FOR IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK WITH STUDENTS EMPHASIZED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Commentary: "Do Ideological and Political Work With Perfect Assurance"]

[Text] As the entire party is confronted with the tremendous task of readjusting the economy, how to do ideological and political work well among the students is an important topic being discussed at schools. In this connection, the party branch of the history class of 77 at the Kunming Normal College has conveyed to us this experience: As long as the ideological work is strengthened, students' socialist consciousness can be raised, and good lifestyles can be gradually fostered. The crux of the problem is that our party organizations should actively and voluntarily engage in ideological and political work with compelling reasoning and power of persuasion.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the thorough implementation of a series of principles and policies has led a great number of students to constantly raise the levels of their ideology and political consciousness and greatly change their moral mentality. Many youths have become more thoughtful than ever, and have become skilled thinkers. They have been studying hard, and expressing concern for the destiny and future of the state, while looking forward to making contributions to the four modernizations. This is their nature and main aspect of life. But the disruptive and bad effect of ideology and theory long promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" remains evident, not to mention many new problems that have resulted from the great social transformation. All this has made itself felt among youths and students. The result is some ideological and epistemological problems that need to be actively straightened out through providing education and guidance. Earlier, because of their failure to achieve a thorough understanding of relationships between teaching and political work, thus depriving them of their ability to adopt educational methods that take into account and suit special needs of students, and to actively and voluntarily develop ideological education that embodies strong reasoning and power of persuasion. "A lack of correct political viewpoint means a lack of soul." Doing ideological and political work is part of our party's glorious tradition. This was true during the war and the early days after the founding of new China. This is still true in the course of developing the four modernizations and readjusting the economy. For this reason, the school party organizations must sum up their experiences, improve their work, give important place to ideological

and political work for students, devote time and energy mainly to doing ideological and political work and the people's work.

The current central task of the ideological and political work is devoted to vigorously propagating the four basic principles of allegiance to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship or the dictatorship of the proletariat, party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and a resolute struggle against seriously erroneous ideas opposing the four basic principles. The school ideological work must also center around the four basic principles. Taking into account what students actually have in mind, we must clearly explain to them the important role played by the party in the four modernizations, and convey to them the sense of superiority of the socialist system, and teach them to strengthen their sense of the party and have firm faith in Marxism. At the same time, we must strengthen education in discipline and the legal system, and resolutely oppose and correct all forms of bad behavior including offense of discipline, anarchism and violation of the legal system. We must convey to youths the sense of the indivisible relationship between socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. Democracy in disregard of the socialist legal system, democracy disassociated with the leadership of the party, democracy deprived of discipline and public order are by no means socialist democracy. Such forms of democracy may plunge our country into a state of anarchism once more, creating greater difficulty in developing the national economy and democratizing our nation and in improving the people's livelihood. In short, we must bring up a young generation with communist ideals and noble moral quality devoted to the four modernizations by means of school political education, education in the current situation, ideological education, education in philosophy of life and moral education.

There is a problem of how to improve ways of improving ideological and political work. We must make efforts to explore laws governing the formation and growth of moral qualities of students. Cadres and political work cadres of school party and CYL organizations at all levels must keep in touch with reality, conduct investigations and study, understand what students have in mind, concern themselves with the well-being of students, and educate them with purpose of mind, patience and power of persuasion. Simple and violent methods must be banned. The party branch of the history class of 77 at the Kunming Normal College has integrated teaching with ideological work and has produced very good results. We hope that more schools will sum up their experiences in this field, and develop ideological and political work with greater vigor and greater results.

9574

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CADRES URGED TO OVERCOME BAD WORKSTYLE, REVIVE GOOD TRADITION

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Wen Sheng (5113 5116): "Leading Cadres Should Be Ahead in Correcting Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] At the third forum on implementing the "guiding principles" called by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Comrade Chen Yun described the problem of the party's workstyle as a problem that may spell the life and death and survival and demise of our party, in an attempt to arouse the entire party to attach importance to this problem. This remark expresses not only the firm determination of the Party Central Committee to correct unhealthy tendencies and to revive and carry forward the party's excellent tradition and workstyle, but also the aspirations of the people throughout the country.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four", party members and the masses of people have long served notice that they deeply hate unhealthy tendencies that exist in our party. They are earnestly looking to the day when our party's excellent tradition and workstyle can be quickly revived and carried forward, hoping that the party's leading comrades can lead the masses of people in striving to accomplish the four modernizations with one heart and one mind just as they had done during the war and the early days after liberation. But some of our leading comrades insensible to the aspirations of the masses have found themselves unable to consciously implement the Party Central Committee's policies. Some of them still turn a deaf ear to its instructions despite its proclamation of the "guiding principles", and its repeated appeals to the entire party membership, particularly the party's leading cadres at all levels, to take the initiative to correct unhealthy tendencies. They even have abused power and engaged in embezzlement in violation of the party's policies and regulations. The key to success in rectifying the party's workstyles lies in the ability of its leading cadres at all levels to take the lead in implementing the "guiding principles". No locality or unit can expect its people or teams to behave well unless its leading cadres set a good example for others to follow.

How can leading cadres take the lead in correcting unhealthy tendencies? 1) They must take the lead in carrying forward the party's excellent tradition and workstyles, preserving the normal inner party democratic life, constantly use the "guiding principles" as a mirror to reflect and check their work and thoughts,

actively develop criticism and self-criticism and voluntarily and warmly welcome criticism and supervision by the masses. 2) They must uphold principle, reject privileges and suggestions to play favoritism, and resist the erosion of non-proletarian ideas. 3) It is necessary to keep in close touch with the masses, pay attention to their plight, share weal and woe with them, and give active and favorable consideration to their reasonable suggestions. When conditions permit, conscientious efforts must be made to solve difficulties that exist in the life of the masses. If such difficulties are beyond their power to solve for the time being, they should clearly explain this to the masses and seek their understanding of difficulties confronting the state. As a result of efforts by the entire party membership, the workstyles of the party undermined by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" can certainly be rectified as long as our party's leading cadres at all levels consciously act according to the provisions of the "guiding principles", and play a leading role in correcting unhealthy tendencies.

4574

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

DENG COMMENTS ON UNIVERSITY DISTURBANCES

OW131237 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 March (AFP)--Powerful Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping today asked for increased Japanese economic aid to help China overcome its present difficulties.

He told the chairman of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Aichihiro Fujiyama, that while "not small," such aid would not represent a lot of money "given Japan's economic resources."

Mr Deng, quoted by a Japanese source, also stressed the need "from a long-term point of view" to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries despite setbacks in their current trade exchanges.

Mr Fujiyama replied that Japan was also going through financial difficulties at this time, and China "should not expect these trade setbacks to be easily removed," the source said.

Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu is due in Tokyo shortly for consultations with the Japanese Government on possible cancellation of Chinese contracts with Japanese investors, as a result of China's policy of economic "readjustment."

On the domestic situation in China, Mr Deng noted during today's talks here that Chinese universities were currently hit by disturbances.

"Recently some have even published leaflets saying 'down with Deng Xiaoping.' This is a sign that the situation is excellent in China..."

"As the situation is excellent, they (the student militants) don't know what to say (in their leaflets). So they publish this kind of statement."

Mr Deng was purged twice in his political career before taking effective control of the country.

Mr Deng said the Chinese leadership had recently "resolved the factors contrary to stability and unity" which had surfaced in its ranks.

Analysts said Mr Deng was referring to the upcoming departure of Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, Mao Zedong's successor.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MEMBERS, CADRES WARNED AGAINST ABUSE OF POSITIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 81 p 4

[Article: "Strictly Prohibit Party Members and Cadres From Using Their Positions To Obtain Special Privileges"]

[Text] In order to progress in implementing the "Principles," promote the excellent traditions of the party, and correct improper practices, the party organization of the Shanghai Municipal Agriculture Committee on 1 January issued to party organizations at all levels in suburban areas of 10 counties "Several Provisional Regulations on Strictly Forbidding Party Members and Cadres To Use Their Positions To Gain Special Privileges," and requested them to transmit them to cadres and the masses, so they can receive guidance.

First, regarding the private construction of houses, the established procedure of submitting an application to the proper authorities beforehand must be strictly followed. In building houses, party members and cadres must apply and have the application approved the same as other commune members; it is strictly forbidden to build before making application, or to build more than has been approved. It is not allowed, under any pretext whatever, to misappropriate or make a covert seizure of collective funds. In building houses, party members and cadres are not permitted to use their positions to assign this work to the masses. They may not, without recompense, make use of the nation's or the collective's motive power, machinery, transport equipment or lighting facilities. Second, when the enterprises of the communes and brigades recruit workers, it is not permitted for party members and cadres to take advantage of their positions to place their own people in key positions. When the communes and brigades recruit workers, party members and cadres must not resort to bribery, accept bribes, or resort to other corrupt practices for private gain. Third, it is not permitted to use public funds for entertaining guests, making gifts, or making pleasure excursions; it is not permitted, on the pretext of having the items on a trial basis, to privately divide up or "sell at a reduced price" the products of commune and brigade enterprises; and it is strictly forbidden to sell smuggled commercial products. Transgressors will be dealt with according to the regulations of concerned agencies, and will be strictly barred from going abroad for observation and study.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'ZHENG MING' REPORTS ON TRIAL OF JIANG QING

Hong Kong ZHENG MING [CONTINUING] in Chinese No 40, 1 Feb 81 pp 18-21

[Article by Liu Ying: "Jiang Qing in Court and Behind the Scenes"]

[Text] The Secret Booth To Watch the Court

Although at the court where Jiang Qing was tried, many familiar dignitaries, such as Wang Guangmei, appeared, the most important bosses of the Chinese communist regime were not seen in the court. These big bosses were nevertheless there to watch the goings-on through special facilities made available to them.

They were accommodated in a mysterious booth with special facilities installed. That booth, located in a corner of the courthouse, was equipped with closed-circuit television, enabling the big bosses to witness the trial in progress. From the television screen they could see even more than was seen by the spectators in the court, because they could see the court from various angles. In the trial of Jiang Qing, for instance, Wang Guangmei, could see only the back and side of Jiang Qing. But Wan Li, who was sitting in the booth, was able to see the face and all around Jiang Qing. He could see the whole court before and after the entry of the defendants. On some occasions, the booth accommodated a group of persons including members of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and some vice premiers who also wanted to see the trial.

The "Gentleman's Agreement" Between Jiang Qing and Jiang Wen

On 12 December 1980, Jiang Qing was brought to the court for the 6th time. She decided to ignore the "gentleman's agreement" she had honored during the previous five sessions. This "gentleman's agreement" was reached between Jiang Qing and Jiang Wen, the public prosecutor, before the trial. On 19 November, on the eve of the trial, Jiang Wen held a talk with Jiang Qing, representing the court. At that time, Jiang Qing had already seen the indictment, which aroused a great deal of resentment from her, particularly the part on the collusion of the Lin Biao clique and her clique. Jiang Qing said indignantly: "But a state of struggle existed between the two groups. This indictment is utterly wrong from the very beginning."

Jiang Wen was afraid Jiang Qing would create a scene at the court, so he told her: "Do not interrupt what the prosecutor has to say at the trial. You will be given ample opportunity to defend yourself." Jiang Qing gave her consent to

this point, but then she advanced certain demands herself, asking that each session of the hearing be kept relatively short and that she be allowed to stay in the city of Beijing if the hearing were to last several days because she suffered on the long ride from Qincheng Prison to the Public Security Ministry over such a rough road. Finally, a "gentleman's agreement" was reached, and Jiang Qing promised to behave herself in court.

Jiang Qing Regards Wang Hairong as a "Fence-Riding Rat"

Jiang Qing did behave herself according to the "gentleman's agreement" at the first few sessions of the hearing. She would only say "yes," "no" or "I don't know." But the judge was dissatisfied with this type of response from her. He held a talk with her in private, telling her: "Saying you don't know all the time will not solve anything." Jiang Qing replied: "The problems are so complex, it would be impossible to explain them in the court."

It then followed that many witnesses were called on to testify at the hearing and they voiced their accusations face to face with Jiang Qing. Jiang Qing was hurt to the core. She felt she could no longer remain silent. So she changed her attitude. On the occasion when Wang Hairong and Tang Wensheng testified at the hearing, Jiang Qing subsequently remarked: "These two are fence-riding rats who see fit to ride with Deng Xiaoping now." When Huang Chen testified, Jiang Qing openly shouted at the witness. By the time Liao Mosha took the witness stand, Jiang Qing went all out to defend herself.

Jiang Qing's Hair

As most of the readers must have seen on television the battle of words between Jiang Qing and Liao Mosha in the court, it is unnecessary to describe it here. But after Jiang Qing was expelled from the court and returned to Qincheng Prison, she was bitterly enraged. Complaining to the guards at the prison, she said: "Today the two court policemen twisted my arms so that it caused me great pain. They even dragged me by the hair..." Jiang Qing greatly treasured her hair. Her shiny black hair was profuse and genuine. It must have been because she had enjoyed high living in the past. She never put any oil on her hair, holding that it would serve no good purpose. On one occasion when a hairdresser unwittingly put some oil on her hair, Jiang Qing was outraged. She cried: "What are you trying to do? Kill me?" But it was very difficult for a hairdresser to please Jiang Qing, who sometimes asked the hairdresser to fix her hair while she was sitting on a sofa playing poker. On such an occasion, the hairdresser had to adopt a crouching position to do her hair. Jiang Qing also forbade the hairdresser to see her hand while she was playing, so the hairdresser was able to work on her hair only by bite and stare.

Jiang Qing and the Prison Guards

While on the way to the prison, Jiang Qing showed kindness to the prison guards, saying: "I have been in the prison for a few days when I was away." Jiang Qing was quite talkative to the prison guards during the period of the court hearing. She used to ask them whether they saw her on television. When the guards replied

they had not, she said: "The guards caring for me, how is it that you are not seeing the hearing? I will talk to your superiors about it, so that all you guards will be notified and let in!" Jiang Qing was quite "proud" of her appearance in court. For this reason that she always urged the guards to see her. One time, when she could not suppress her urge to show off, she said to the general: "How do I look in court? Now bad, eh?" Then she would hum a tune and start doing something else.

"Is This a Court or an Execution Center?"

On 24 December, Jiang Qing again left Qinchong Prison where she was staying to go to the special court at 1 Zhangyi Road in Beijing. Remembering how the policewomen had twisted her arms, she angrily stared at the two policewomen who took her to the court. As soon as she entered the court, she vigorously shook off the grasp of the policewomen and proudly walked to her defendant's seat.

"Jiang Hua, may I ask you a question?" Jiang Qing queried. This took Jiang Hua by surprise, and he was silent for a few seconds before saying: "Yes, you may," he asked: "Can you tell me if this is a court or an execution center? Last time I was here the policewomen held me by the collar and twisted my arms very painfully. They hurt me so much that even today I cannot raise my right arm." Jiang Hua's response was quicker this time. He said: "If the court policewomen acted in violation of the law, you may apply for a physical examination by the court doctor and file a complaint to this court." She replied: "I am suffering from arthritis in both arms. This was verified by the doctor. Yet you torture me. You have done everything to me except to force me to hang a 60-catty sign around my neck...."

"You Fail To Follow Court Rules and Regulations"

Jiang Qing was eloquent in making accusations: "I know only Jiang Hua and Huang Huoqing among those of you sitting up there. And also you, Jiang Wen, who came to me one time as an agent of the Public Security Ministry, and another time as an agent of the court. We had a 'gentleman's agreement.' I showed due respect to the court, but you forbade me to make remarks. You interrupted me in violation of the court rules and regulations. Last time, you even allowed the spectators in the court to applaud...." This particular hearing session was held to hear the views of the defendants, so Jiang Qing was able to voice her opinion to the fullest extent.

Jiang Qing Claims She Promoted Deng Xiaoping

Jiang Qing looked down on the judges in the court, acting as if they were made "extras" on the stage. For this reason, she often acted as if she were the "empress." "Many internal party affairs are unknown to you," she said with an air of importance. "Do you know who first proposed that Deng Xiaoping be promoted to first vice premier? It was me, and no one else." Pointing a finger at her own nose, Jiang Qing said: "When I met Deng Xiaoping, he told me the most difficult problem at that time was the personnel problem, and he asked who was to serve as the first vice premier. I replied on the spur of the moment, 'who but yourself?'"

What Followed "With You in Charge, I Am at Ease"

In the course of the hearing, Jiang Qing came forward with a shocking statement on the relationship between Mao Zedong and Hua Guofeng: "Chairman Mao wrote something more after 'with you in charge, I am at ease' to Hua Guofeng. Following these words he wrote, 'If there is problem, consult Jiang Qing.'" According to Jiang Qing's testimony, the well-known will of Mao Zedong should read: "With you in charge, I am at ease. If there is problem, consult Jiang Qing."

Jiang Qing was very skillful in using the name of "Mao Zedong" to defend herself. Even at the time of receiving the indictment, Jiang Qing made it clear: "I am now no longer a member of the Political Bureau or of the Central Committee. I am merely the widow of Mao Zedong, and a 'defendant.' I am neither a 'counter-revolutionary' nor a 'criminal.'"

At the hearing, Jiang Qing remarked: "I worked under the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong. I have documentary proof of that. If I made some mistakes, they were mistakes of the line and were an internal problem of the party, not a crime." She asked the judge if the court recognized the authority of the Ninth and Tenth National Party Congresses, and asked about the stand of the court on the Great Cultural Revolution. She held that if the court did not recognize the authority of these two congresses, then it would be committing the mistake of "turning a blind eye to great historical events" and "trying to hide some major historical events."

Jiang Qing Demands Marshal Ye Jianying's Daughter as Her Witness

In her testimony, Jiang Qing made a demand that caused great embarrassment to the court. She said: "You accuse me of directing people to ransack homes. May I ask you if everyone is equal in this court? I would like you to summon Ye Jianying's daughter to serve as my witness. She was the one who arrested Peng Zhen, Lu Ruiqing, Lu Dingyi and Yang Shangkun and who started the beating, smashing and looting." This daughter of Ye Jianying is Ye Xiangzhen who married Liu Shikun, the famed pianist. At the outbreak of the cultural revolution she was studying at the Beijing Motion Picture Institute, and then she became the head of a Red Guard group. The court turned down Jiang Qing's request, of course. The judge said, "It is unnecessary to summon Ye Xiangzhen to serve as your witness." Jiang Qing continued to make the request, but nothing came of it.

Jiang Qing Talks About a Red-Haired Corpse

In the 14th hearing session on 24 December, Jiang Qing addressed the court for almost 2 hours. She spent a lot of time talking about "national defense literature," "national revolutionary war literature," "marginal literature," the relationship between productive force and production, as well as the "red-haired corpse" or "green-haired corpse." Finally, she recited a poem, "The sword-dance of Anshun...aimed at killing Feigang...the two lines..."

This hearing session was the last of the public hearing sessions. Some people predicted that in a hearing session she might try to play the role of Dimitroff.

in the Leipzig Court, or the role of Castro in the Batista Court--presenting herself as a heroine in history. But she had neither the skill nor the ability to play such a role. Compared to the court address of Castro entitled "History Will Remember Me," Jiang Qing's poem was little more than the murmur of a lecher.

Jiang Qing Protests Nonavailability of Newspapers

No one knew just how Jiang Qing felt about her final performance. But she must have felt very proud of herself in her final act.

When the indictment was delivered to Jiang Qing at Qincheng Prison, she engaged in some sort of shadow-boxing exercise. The indictment stated that Jiang Qing was held at a detention center and that criminal charges were filed against her. Jiang Qing was bitterly enraged. She said: "This is a prison, not a detention center, and I have been imprisoned here for 4 years. I am a state prisoner or a political prisoner, not a criminal."

Jiang Qing may have felt that it commanded some respect to be a state prisoner or a political prisoner, not a criminal. She made a great deal of preparation before the hearing, adding some footnotes to the indictment document. On the charge of framing and persecuting Liu Shaoqi, Jiang Qing stated: "Premier Zhou was the head of the special investigation." And with regard to the reference to the "Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique," she wrote: "I don't agree to this term."

Jiang Qing wanted very much to learn from the newspapers about the goings-on outside. But the court denied the defendants this privilege, after the hearing was under way, in order to prevent the 10 defendants from knowing one another's conduct. Jiang Qing was enraged about this. She said: "Newspapers have been made available to me since February 1980, and now they are no longer available. If even the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and the bad elements are permitted to read the newspapers, why not me?"

Jiang Qing Makes Vain Effort To Make Herself Pretty

Jiang Qing tried her utmost to appear as a heroine before the court and on television. She spent a lot of time making herself pretty before each public hearing. She did not do that at the pretrial hearing, however, maybe because she knew there was little or no audience on such an occasion, so she let her hair remain unruly while sitting on a bench, her hands in her lap. But she assumed an arrogant attitude toward the judge at the pretrial hearing, defending herself every inch of the way. A documentary film was made of that hearing, and it was shown to a very small number of the ranking cadres. But at the public hearing, Jiang Qing paid great attention to her appearance. She cried aloud that she would address the 1-million-strong mass rally to be held at Tiananmen Square before marching to the execution yard. She imagined that she could really impress the people with the image of a heroine.

The Role of a Joker

Unfortunately, the court failed to comply with Jiang Qing's wishes. There was no mass rally at Tiananmen Square. Even the number of hearing sessions was reduced from the scheduled three to only two on 24 and 29 December. The final session was held on 29 December, the 8th and last. It was the last act in the show. In that act, however, Jiang Qing was outshone by the performance of Jiang Wen, the judge. Frankly speaking, as Jiang Qing failed to play the role of a heroine successfully, so did the court in trying to give the impression that it was fair and upright in handling the case. On many occasions, the court appeared even more clumsy than Jiang Qing, thus turning the hearing into a farce played by incompetent actors.

It was in this way that Jiang Qing stepped from a theatrical stage to a political stage, and then to a historical stage. She had her days of great glory, but ended in disgrace. In her last act, she appeared on the stage as a woman, a fighter and a brave person. She tried to play the role of a heroine, but the real role she played was that of a joker.

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PARTY AND STATE

COURT DECISION OF LIN-JIANG CASE RAILED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 81 p 2

[Editorial: "A Just Verdict; a Victory for the People"]

[Text] Yesterday, the special tribunal of the Supreme People's Court ended the trial of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques with an announcement of verdicts on 10 principal criminals. The punishment meted out to the 10 principal criminals, evidently guilty of usurping the party and state power, according to the laws is totally justified. The 8 million army men and people in the capital have responded to this news with great satisfaction. As a result of this just decision, justice has prevailed, jolting the enemies into a shock, presenting to the nation a sense of solemnity and sanctity of the laws of the land. This decision which adds another brilliant chapter on the people's victory to Chinese history marks another steady and important step forward in improving our country's socialist system. The verdicts on the 10 principal criminals of the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques are a decision by the people. In order to realize their dream of "changing the dynasty," overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat, and establishing a feudal fascist rule, the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques premeditatedly framed false charges against and persecuted state leaders, leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and democratic parties, conspired to subvert the government and destroy the armed forces, framed false charges against and persecuted leading cadres of the party, government and army at all levels, cruelly persecuted and suppressed great numbers of cadres and people, and concocted cases of false charges everywhere in China which involved countless innocent people. After their conspiracy to usurp the party leadership and capture the power was exposed, they plotted to start one counterrevolutionary armed uprising after another. Lin Biao and his followers even attempted to assassinate Chairman Mao. Their criminal activities hostile to the people throughout the country brought them untold misery and sufferings. They were guilty of crimes against the country, nation and people. In accordance with the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court established a special prosecution group and a special tribunal respectively so that they could use the power delegated by the people to indict and try them publicly, and punish them according to the laws. This action expresses the common aspirations of over 900 million people, and the strong confidence of the Chinese nation's sons and daughters in vanquishing all hostile forces, overcoming difficulties and obstacles and pushing forward the great cause of the four modernizations.

The principle governing the judicial work in our country calls for urging facts as a basis and laws as a rule. Throughout the trial of the 10 principal criminals of the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques, this principle was faithfully

observed and effectively implemented. Each count of charges raised by the special prosecution group against the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques was based on verifiable original documented evidence and original material evidence. Throughout the trial at the special tribunal, the defendants were seriously, conscientiously and carefully cross-examined. Although the 10 principal criminals committed heinous crimes bitterly hated by the people, the special tribunal still permitted the defendants to defend themselves or their lawyers to defend them according to the provisions of related laws in our country. On the basis of full investigation and study and as a result of efforts to draw a strict distinction between criminal acts and political mistakes, the special tribunal proved beyond reasonable doubt the 10 defendants guilt of conspiring to subvert the government, plotting armed uprisings, counterrevolutionary murders, intent to hurt the innocent, framing false charges against and persecuting them, organizing and leading counterrevolutionary groups, and instigating propaganda moves for counterrevolutionary purposes. Whoever violates the laws and commits crimes should be liable to punishment according to the laws. Nine of the 10 principal criminals once held by means of usurpation high positions with the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and were former "prominent figures." But they were no exceptions before the criminal law. This is what the inviolable sanctity of the laws means.

The trial of the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques was a great practice of far-reaching significance in perfecting democracy and the legal system. The socialist democracy and legal system in our country are still far from perfect. The reason is that our country has inherited a history of feudal society which spans over 2,000 years, and the development of socialism is still very young, not to mention the fact that it was interrupted by the "Cultural Revolution." Such originally imperfect democracy and legal system were further undermined to a degree of non-existence when the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques took advantage of such tangible loopholes in our political system to unscrupulously and wildly carry out the counterrevolutionary activities with the aim of overthrowing the state power under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Now our democracy and legal system are faring will affect the nature of our political power and the future of our country, and will spell success or failure of the four modernizations. The indictment, trial and sentencing of the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques undeniable mark the beginning of a triumphant march in our political life toward perfecting our democracy and legal system. Throughout the public trial, judicial personnel and millions upon millions of people throughout the country have enriched their knowledge about law and strengthened their sense of the legal system by watching TV, listening to radio, reading newspapers and attending lively but informal discussion meetings. Such a public trial undoubtedly has given a tremendous impetus to the work for the improvement of the socialist democracy and legal system.

Beijing is the capital of our great socialist country. It must strive to take the lead in improving democracy and the legal system, in enhancing stability and unity, and in successfully developing the four modernizations. We must turn victory resulting from the public trial of the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques into a new driving force, concentrate our energy, stimulate our spirit and work hard with one heart and one mind for the purpose of thoroughly implementing the consistent policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Only in this way can we readjust the national economy well, develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, and make a greater contribution to the transformation of the motherland into a modern socialist country with high levels of democracy and civilization.

PARTY AND STATE

CRIMES OF CLIQUES, INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY ANALYZED

Beijing **RENMIN RIBAO** in Chinese 12 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Yang Dunxian (2799 2415 0341): "The Relationship Between the Crimes of Cliques and the Crimes of Individuals"]

[Text] After the verdict was publicly pronounced on the 10 main culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the question was raised: In the indictment of 20 November 1980 the Special Procuratorate accused the 10 main culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques of joint crimes. Why did the Special Court in its verdict establish individual crimes and pronounce individual penalties for each of the 10 culprits? This poses the question of the relationship between the crimes of cliques and individual responsibility.

Crimes of cliques are a kind of joint crime, as such unique and also one of the most harmful forms of crime. The most frequently encountered crimes of gangs are mainly counterrevolution, banditry, robbery, hooliganism, smuggling and the like. Jiang Qing and the nine other culprits who were tried this time by the Special Court belong to two counterrevolutionary cliques--namely, one headed by Lin Biao and one headed by Jiang Qing. These two counterrevolutionary cliques plotted to seize supreme power in the party and state. They were possessed with the same common criminal motive and purpose of overthrowing our regime of people's dictatorship; they committed the crime of conspiracy and constituted a counterrevolutionary alliance.

There was collusion and mutual benefit between the two counterrevolutionary cliques, one headed by Lin Biao and one headed by Jiang Qing. Their counterrevolutionary activities are entangled and cannot be separated. The trial against the 10 main culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques adopted the procedure of a single indictment, separate trials, and a single verdict. This method was appropriate in view of the actual circumstances of these cliques.

The crimes of these cliques were committed by several, sometimes 10 or even more members. According to the position and function of each participant in the crimes of the clique, we may distinguish three types: prime culprits, accessories and accomplices. Article 23 of our Criminal Code stipulates: "A prime culprit is one who organizes or leads the criminal gang to commit criminal acts or assumes a primary function in the jointly committed crime." This tells us that there are two types of prime culprits in criminal gangs: (1) those who organize or lead the criminal gang to commit criminal acts, and (2) those who assume a primary function in the jointly committed crime. Applied to the 10 criminals that have not been tried, they

were either organizing or leading the counterrevolutionary cliques to commit criminal acts or participating in plotting serious counterrevolutionary activities. According to the provisions of our Criminal Code, they constituted prime culprits of the counterrevolutionary cliques. The indictment of the Special Procuratorate accused them of being prime culprits and the Special Court sentenced them as prime culprits. This is absolutely correct.

The prime culprit in a criminal gang is the key person in that criminal gang. The activities of the prime culprit are closely linked to those of the other members of the gang, either objectively or subjectively. Viewed objectively, the prime culprit assumes the decisive function in relation to the other members by directing, organizing and leading the criminal gang. Viewed subjectively, the criminal activities of the other members are included in the intentions of the prime culprit. That means that there is a common criminal intention among the prime culprit and the other members. The prime culprit of a gang must therefore bear criminal responsibility not only for the criminal acts which he himself commits directly, but also for all crimes committed by the other members in accordance with his directives or according to the criminal plan that guided the criminal gang. For instance, Lin Liguang on 8 September 1971 transmitted Lin Biao's personal order for an armed uprising to Liu Peifeng, Jiang Tengjiao, Wang Fei and Li Weixin. It was a concretely planned plot to arrange for the assassination of Chairman Mao Zedong. Jiang Tengjiao assumed command of the frontline in the Shanghai area. His secret plan was to use flamethrowers and 40 bazookas to bombard the train, bomb the train from the air, dynamite the Shuofang railway bridge near Suzhou, and blow up the oil depot near where the train would stop in Shanghai in his vain attempt to achieve the purpose of assassinating Chairman Mao Zedong. In all these extremely serious criminal activities, Jiang Tengjiao must assume criminal responsibility for all the crimes by the other members committed according to his directives.

If there are several prime culprits in the same gang, are they all guilty of the same crimes and must they all receive the same punishment? Here it is necessary to perform a very specific analysis. Our criminal law adheres strictly to the principle of each person being responsible for his own crimes. In case there are several prime culprits in one criminal gang, each prime culprit must be criminally responsible for all the criminal activities he participated in planning and executing. However, he must not bear criminal responsibility for crimes he did not participate in planning or executing. This point was made quite clear in determining the crimes and imposing penalties in the case against the 10 main culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques.

In the case against the 10 main culprits, the Special Court separately determined the crimes and the appropriate punishment according to the criminal acts that each of the main culprits had taken part in planning and in executing. On the basis of criminal acts that were actually established during the trial, the Special Court determined in the case of Jiang Tengjiao only that he had committed the crimes of actively taking part in a counterrevolutionary conspiracy, instigating armed rebellion and (attempted) counterrevolutionary assassination. The court then determined the measure of his penalty according to the respective articles of the law and thus fixed the penalty for him. Some culprits may have been accused of certain criminal acts in the indictment, but if the court considered that the crime could not be established in court, it would not attempt to attach criminal responsibility for such acts. For instance, the indictment accused Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen and Yao Wenyuan of having instigated the armed rebellion in Shanghai. As the court found in its

investigation that Zhang Chunqiao and Wang Hongwen were the only instigators of the armed rebellion in Shanghai, and that Yao Wenyuan did not participate either in the planning or in the execution of this criminal activity, the Special Court did not find Yao Wenyuan guilty of this crime and did not attach any criminal responsibility for it to him.

When determining the criminal responsibility for each of the main culprits in criminal acts of a group of criminals, it is necessary, apart from implementing the principle of each bearing responsibility for his own crimes, also to differentiate in the treatment of the different culprits according to the position, function, gravity of actual criminal acts committed, gravity of circumstances and various different conditions. For instance, although there were 10 main culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques this time on trial, Jiang Qing was the leading figure among them. Hers was the highest position in the entire criminal group, hers was the most malicious function, her crimes were the most heinous. She also distributed the order in court during the proceedings. The harm done by her, under the provisions of Article 103 of the Criminal Code, against the state and the people was particularly pernicious and the circumstances especially disgusting. The Special Court therefore followed the law in sentencing her to death, with a 2-years stay of execution, and deprivation of civil rights for life. Although some other culprits were sentenced for the same crimes, as for instance Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo, who were all found guilty of organizing and leading a counterrevolutionary group, subverting the government, malicious accusations and levelling trumped-up charges against some persons, due to the fact that the responsibility of each in the execution of the criminal acts was different and the consequences of their actions were different, the penalties imposed had to be different.

If there are prime culprits in whatever joint crime committed by a group, there must also be accessories and in some cases also accomplices. They act under the leadership and command of the main culprits and execute directly this or that criminal act. For accessories in criminal gangs, we must consider the character of the criminal group and the degree of criminal evil committed by the individual and then in proper relation to the prime culprit, show a certain leniency, impose a lighter sentence or no penalty at all. Accomplices are coerced, enticed or deceived into participating in the crimes of the group; their function in the entire criminal act of the group is comparatively limited and they may therefore, according to the actual circumstances of the case and in proper relation to the accessories, receive lighter sentences or not be sentenced at all. The target of the present indictment by the Special Court and the trial of the Special Court were the 10 principal culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques. As to the other members of these cliques (including accessories and accomplices), the prosecuting organs will present public indictments to the Supreme People's Court, the district courts and military courts, and will follow up their criminal liabilities according to law.

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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MEMBERS EMPHASIZE NEED TO CORRECT PARTY WORKSTYLE

Membership an Honor

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 81 p 3

Article by Jiang Zhengkao [1203 2973 7559]: "Some Random Thoughts on 'I Am a Party Member....'"

[Text] There were two workers in a certain unit who had similar lengths of service, were paid similar wages, and who had made similar contributions to the unit. The one difference was that one was a party member and the other was not. The party member was in the habit of prefacing his remarks by stating: "I am a party member..." His listeners assumed that he was merely being modest. They were taken aback when he continued by saying: "I carry more political weight than he does. That should also be taken into consideration when we are being rated."

The statement "I am a party member" has often been heard. It has been said by countless young men and women party members during periods of great stress, when bullets and shells were flying in every direction, on long military campaigns, in times of crisis, during imprisonment by the enemy and on execution grounds. This statement conjures up the spirit of heroism when enemy lines are being breached, of defiance in the face of death, of the shedding of blood without flinching and of the phrase, "A man of purpose is willing to sacrifice his head for the party and a man of courage is ready to give his life to the masses." However, with the increase in membership since the party came to power, and especially following the 10-year period of havoc, there are not a few who seem to have forgotten what an honor it is to be a party member or who lack the qualifications to be party members in the first place.

It is now recognized by the party that its very existence depends on whether or not we can put the party workstyle in order. Each and every comrade should cherish the honor of being a party member, measure himself against the high standard set for party members and make up his mind to remove the blot cast on the good name of Communist Party members.

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Fu Rui, Editor-in-Chief of the People's Daily (115 0003 /190)] "Correction of Party Workstyle Requirements for All Party Members"

[Text] To implement "Certain Principles Regarding the Internal Political Life of the Party," to rectify improper practices, to eradicate the detrimental influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it is vitally important that leadership cadres should set an example for the masses by taking the necessary action.

However, the platitude "When the upper beams are not straight, the lower beams are bound to be askew" (When the higher-ups do not set a good example, the subordinates cannot be expected to conduct themselves properly) has recently been taken by certain party members and cadres guilty of improper practices as a protective shield or a loin cloth behind which to hide their wrongdoings. Their reasoning is that the lower beams are "askew" because the upper beams are not "straight," and that therefore the responsibility should lie not on themselves but on the higher-ups. Actually, "upper beams" and "lower beams" should be taken as counterparts. From the standpoint of the masses, all communist cadres, especially leadership cadres entrusted with certain responsibilities, are "upper beams" who should take it upon themselves to serve as models for the masses. Nevertheless, those who are guilty of indulging in improper practices often refer to themselves as "lower beams" instead of comporting themselves in a manner befitting "higher beams." By so doing, isn't it obvious that they are indulging in sophistry and using it as a pretext? The problem of the ruling party's workstyle is one which affects the very existence of the party. The setting up of a good party workstyle is the unshirkable obligation of all party members, not to mention the leadership cadres. An improper workstyle is not the creation of one man. It follows that it cannot be corrected by one man. The party's workstyle cannot be rectified by a few leadership cadres high in the pecking order of the party, or by those responsible for disciplinary inspection. It requires the joint effort of all party comrades. There are over 38 million party members. If each and every one of them would conduct himself in accordance with "Certain Principles Regarding the Internal Political Life of the Party," a mighty flood would be formed to correct the party's workstyle and to wash away all the sludge and debris.

Although, since the "gang of four" was smashed to pieces, some marked improvement has been made in the party's workstyle, it has yet to compare favorably with that prevailing in the early period of the liberation. Many leadership cadres have won the praise of the masses by not capitalizing on their contributions, by not abusing their powers, and by taking the lead in implementing "Certain Principles Regarding the Internal Political Life of the Party." It is obvious that the reason some "lower beams" have gone "askew" is not because the "upper beams" are not correctly positioned. It is incumbent upon those comrades who freely indulge in improper practices to use "Certain Principles Regarding the Internal Political Life of the Party" as a mirror by which to measure themselves, to refrain from assigning to themselves the role of "lower beams" which have gone askew, but to make up their minds to become correctly positioned "upper beams", and to bring about a basic change in the party's workstyle by taking a course of action in line with the spirit of the saying: "Let me take the lead as of now in each and every thing I do."

Use of Criticism

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Yong He (3057 0735): "Let Us Use Criticism as a Weapon"]

[Text] Some comrades view with indignation the shortcomings in the workstyle of the party. That is commendable. Aside from showing indignation, people react in other ways. Some take it as a lesson to refrain from such shortcomings and to take it upon themselves to wage a determined struggle against improper practices. Others merely shake their heads and heave a sigh of dismay, but lack the confidence in their ability to remedy the situation. Still others, being reconciled to the idea of "why not give something a try", adopt the same improper party workstyle themselves.

I consider the attitude shown by the first category of comrades commendable because they strive in a positive manner to right what is wrong and they reflect an awareness and a moral rectitude which party members should have. The second category are not worthy of emulation because they allow themselves to be overcome by a negative attitude and a spirit of pessimism. The third category deliberately do what is wrong and merely use their argument as a pretext to benefit themselves. Otherwise, why don't they try to emulate those of their comrades known for their honesty and rectitude?

In order to improve and to rectify the party workstyle, it is not sufficient to show indignation. It is imperative that the entire party membership pitch in and use criticism and self-criticism as a potent weapon in waging a determined struggle against shortcomings in the party's workstyle. As long as we are not afraid to speak out against flaws in the party's workstyle, there is no possibility that they can continue to exist, and the excellent tradition and workstyle of our party can be restored and improved upon.

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PARTY AND STATE

MERITS, DEMERITS OF SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM COMPARED, DEBATED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Cheng Xi (2052 6932) "We Have Backbone"]

[Text] "We Chinese people have backbone." This is Comrade Mao Zedong's epitomization of the Chinese nation's spirit and mentality in layman's language. In Chinese history, there were countless indomitable heroes. "Neither riches nor honors can corrupt them, neither poverty nor lowly condition can make them swerve from principle, neither threats nor force can bend them." Such hardbone spirit has been admired and venerated by people from generation to generation.

During the 10 years of catastrophe, in the face of threats from the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, many cadres and revolutionaries of the older generation preferred to die rather than bow before them. They stood firm without yielding a single inch of ground. Such revolutionary spirit and heroism displayed by them have been respected and admired by the entire party and people throughout the country and have become a typical example worthy of our emulation.

In times of struggle against the enemy, such indomitable spirit is necessary and must be emphasized. In peacetime, there also exists a question of whether we should have "human dignity" and "character that graces our nation: and whether we should have a national dignity. Such question has something to do with the patriotic spirit characterized by love for and dedication to the motherland. The patriotic spirit can make people view riches and honors as dung, material comfort as something disgusting and assignments that require hard struggle and service to help the nation overcome difficulties as an honor. Such spirit is important not only to politicians but to scientists as well. Noted mathematician Hua Luogeng [5478 5012 1649] has devoted himself wholeheartedly to helping the motherland develop science. For this purpose, he quit without hesitation a lucrative life tenure contractual position and returned to the embrace of the motherland in the spring of 1950. Since then, he has helped the motherland discover and train a number of experts. There are many other noted scholars and experts who have done everything possible to overcome difficulties in returning to the motherland, so that they can contribute their wisdom and knowledge to the socialist construction program and to the prosperity of their country.

BEIJING RIBAO has published an article entitled "A Noble Spirit," introducing famous dancers Jiang Weihao [5592 4850 6275] and Chen Ailian [7115 1947 6647] of the Central Ballet Troupe. Following a performance, a foreign correspondent who interviewed Jiang Weihao asked: "Since pay for dancers like you is very high in

foreign countries, do you have any plans to go there?" Jiang Weihao immediately and resolutely said: "We hope to lead a comfortable life. This is why we have been working very hard for that. We love our own motherland." Aware that Jiang Weihao has relatives in a foreign land, someone once persuaded him and his wife to go there. After giving some consideration to this suggestion, he felt that as a Chinese ballet dancer, he would let his nation down and would become a person without backbone if he did not do his job well in the field of national ballet. This idea has steeled his determination to remain in his motherland and contribute a fair share in improving the art of national ballet. Persons like Jiang Weihao dedicated to the undertakings of their own country are too numerous to mention here. Such patriotic spirit is a source of hope and strength for our nation.

Yet there are also another element around us. Instead of trying to learn advanced foreign science, technology, culture and experiences, they are interested only in copying foreign dress styles and makeup and in seeking the foreign ways of life. In their eyes, what we have is inferior to their foreign counterparts; they even feel that we are dwarfs standing side by side with foreigners. Some people openly declared that socialism is inferior to capitalism. This idea is entirely wrong. There are other people who love travels to foreign countries and cherish "foreign goods." To achieve this end, they have violated the laws and discipline, engaged in smuggling and speculation, and accepted bribes, thus disgracing themselves as persons, disgracing the nation, and undermining the national dignity. What a shameful act indeed!

We must realize that ours is a vast, populous, and economically and culturally backward country. But this does not mean that all we have is inferior. Although some technology and management are advanced in foreign countries, they are not advanced in all other fields. As a result of many years of sacrifice and struggle by our party cadres and the masses of people, a socialist system has taken shape. After suffering from 10 years of interference by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, this system needs to be improved. At any rate, the socialist system is better than the capitalist system, a system under which the weak will stand as easy prey to the strong, who attempt to make profits as their only aim at the expense of others. At present, there are also some problems that cannot be resolved in a short time. Despite this fact, under the leadership of the party and with the backing of millions upon millions of people with indomitable spirit, any difficulties can be overcome, and the levels of the people's material and cultural life can be gradually raised as long as everyone takes a sympathetic attitude toward the difficulties faced by the nation, continues to carry forward the pioneering spirit of hard struggle, works for the common good with one heart and one mind, works hard without complaint, and correctly handles the relationship between individual and national interests.

Actions for the four modernizations are more important than just engaging ourselves in thinking about the four modernizations and longing for their realization. The development of the four modernizations cannot be accelerated without humbly learning the advanced technology and experiences in management of the foreign countries, without the Chinese people's indomitable spirit.

PARTY AND STATE

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF ARDUOUS STRUGGLE EMPHASIZED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI 8100 in Chinese 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Zhen Yung (2182 0516) and Li Ding (6849 0002): "Struggle for the Revolution Must Be Difficult"]

[Text] One really learned something from reading the recently published letter of Comrade Mao Zedong to Wen Yunchang [2429 8663 2490]. A real revolutionary must struggle for the revolution, and the struggle must be arduous.

Our party's glorious tradition of arduous struggle is long standing and well established. In the Jinggang Mountains, the old generation of proletarian revolutionaries, along with everyone else, cut firewood and carried provisions, ate red rice and pumpkin soup, and slept on a rice-straw plank-bed; on the Long March, one gave the horses to the sick and wounded, helped soldiers to carry stretchers, carried the load for the kitchen staff; below the Bao Ta Mountains of Yanan, one spun thread, wove cloth, cleared land and planted, and dug for edible wild herbs along with the troops. This revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle is the particular essential characteristic of our proletarian party; it nurtures the development of our revolutionary warriors, and has produced an inexhaustible force enabling upper and lower ranks to be of one mind and one heart, overcome difficulties, and defeat the enemy.

In our socialist revolution and in the building of socialism, many of our leading cadres and the great mass of party members, as the vanguard of their troops, earnestly practicing what they preach, continue to advance the glorious traditions of sharing the bitter and the better together with the masses, struggling hard, encouraging all the people of the country to endure a great deal, make great efforts and overcome one difficulty after the other, continuously achieving new victories. During the 10 years of turmoil, the party's excellent traditions and ways were trampled on everywhere. After the smashing of the "gang of four," our party brought order out of chaos, formulated "Certain Principles Regarding the Internal Political Life of the Party," and the excellent traditions and ways of the party began to be restored and advanced. However, some comrades considered that advocating arduous struggle was a matter for the period of struggle; at that time, conditions were very difficult, and if a spirit of arduous struggle had not been promoted they would not have been able to get through the difficult periods, whereas at present in carrying out the building of the four modernizations, conditions have improved and advocating arduous struggle does

not seem to be so necessary. This way of looking at things is incorrect. In truth, it goes without saying that following the establishment and development of our socialist enterprise, especially since the Third Plenum of the Central Committee, the party and the government, as far as it is within their power, have adopted a series of measures enabling the lives of people in the countryside and in the cities to be gradually improved. At the same time, we must also clear-headedly look at the fact that we began our building of socialism on a semifeudal and semicolonial basis, and our resources were insufficient; at present, possessing a population of 1 billion, of which 800 million are peasants, the wounds inflicted on us by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" still have not completely healed; in order to carry out the building of the socialist modernizations under these conditions, it is entirely necessary for all the people of the country to make a great effort over a long period of time, and if all ranks of leadership and the masses do not share the bitter and the better and struggle arduously, then our great goal of establishing a strong, modernized, socialist country will be hard to attain. Even if our living conditions improve, the excellent tradition of arduous struggle must never be lost. Today, on the road to realizing the four modernizations, we face the immense task of adjusting the entire economy of our country, and it is particularly required of all cadres, as well as the masses, to carry on with and promote the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and diligently and frugally building the nation, overcome the various difficulties on the road ahead and, with one heart and one mind, achieve a new victory.

9634

C80: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL MARKET ACTIVITIES URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Article: "Do Not Make It Convenient for the Profiteers"]

[Text] The masses long wondered why there was a shortage of cigarettes sold by coupons while all brands were available in the free market. Now it has been clarified. Certain cadres of the Longyan cigarette plant, in violation of law and discipline, made it very convenient for the profiteers. It indicates that "with power, there is everything" advocated by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing clique has its market even today. Some people eat the people's rice and accept the people's money, yet, instead of adding bricks and tiles to the socialist construction, they perform evil deeds endangering the people's interest and undermining the socialist foundation. Disregarding party discipline and state law, they are hooked with a few jin of aquatic products and edible oil as bait, forgetting the fact that they are the cadres and staff and workers of the state and members of the Communist Party. It indicates that the bourgeois sugarcoated bullets still exist and that the susceptibility of some comrades also still exist. It cannot but call for our vigilance!

Instances similar to the Longyan cigarette plant have also been uncovered in some other units. Sayings such things as "connections are better than the official seal; cigarettes and wine are better than a letter of introduction," "you give me some benefit; I give you some convenience," "lay the state plans on one side; whoever bringing gift comes first," etc. are admired by the violators of law and discipline. Using scarce articles as gifts, some people enter by the back door and solicit "relationship households" and "connections," in order to gain private profit. They even develop to the stage of corruption and bribery, gang up with the smugglers, speculators and profiteers and follow the road of crime. The party and government leaders of all levels must take warning from the incident of the Longyan cigarette plant, adopt measures to correct the unhealthy trends and wage a firm struggle against acts in violation of law and discipline.

To wage a struggle against the unhealthy trends and acts in violation of law and discipline, we must start with reinforcing ideological-political work. In other words, we must explain to the cadres and staff and workers the importance

of upholding the four basic principles in the pursuit of the four modernizations, the dangers of the unhealthy trends and acts in violation of law and discipline and the necessity to nip the evils in the bud and firmly resist the corrosion of the bourgeois ideology. Those who refuse to reform after repeated education and whose violations are serious must be dealt with according to law. Only by so doing will we wipe out the unhealthy trends, eradicate the acts against law and discipline, purify the revolutionary ranks, stabilize the economy, the market and commodity price and assure the smooth progress of the four modernization construction.

6080

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

ARTICLE DENOUNCES PRACTICE OF FREQUENT BANQUETS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Ji Zhi [1323 0037]: "Relations Between Gentlemen Are As Pure As Water"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, in a congratulatory speech given at the New Year's tea talk held by the party Central Committee, said: "Today, for serving everyone, there is only a glass of clear tea. The ancients said, in fact, that the relations between gentlemen are as bland as water." These very meaningful words earned the enthusiastic applause of those attending the meeting.

In my opinion, all revolutionaries and patriots engaged in the "four modernizations" can be considered the "gentlemen" of today. The relations among them--what is meant by "relations" in the quotation--should naturally be founded on the ideal of, and have the aim of, commonality, and should not resemble the relations of petty people which are sweet as sweet wine and are only friendships based upon wine and food. During the 10 disastrous years, normal relationships among people were harmed considerably. Some people looked upon the ideal and goal of commonality as being merely bragging, considering that taking or giving advantage is the mark of the depth of a friendship, and this attitude gave rise to even more improper practices. The idea of drinking a glass of clear tea is to be contrasted with the fact that in some places, when there is a meeting or some procuratorial work to be done, there must be a banquet; when anyone is to be sent off or received, there must be a banquet, and some tours made for the purposes of comparison and assessment have simply become tours that are no more than big eating and drinking competitions. What is even worse, in some cases of mutual taking of advantage, what in reality are strict revolutionary principles have been seen as applying merely to personal relations. One can see that within our party and among our people, the problem of a need for adjustment exists in relationships among people. Only by doing our utmost to restore and promote the new-style socialist relationships among revolutionary comrades, and eliminating the low-class flavor of friendships based on wine and food, can we truly advance revolutionary unity and, of one mind and one heart, bring about the four modernizations. (Reprinted from HUNAN RIBAO 9 Jan 81)

9634

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

POWER PLANT REINFORCES IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by the Information Group of the Shaowu Power Plant: "Do Not Evade Problems; Do a Thorough Job"]

[Text] The party committee of the Shaowu Power Plant looked squarely at reality, geared itself to the masses, adopted positive measures for ideological-political work and conscientiously solved the ideological problems of the cadres and staff and workers.

The five measures adopted by them were as follows:

Giving Lectures to Help the Staff and Workers Raise Their Understanding of the Situation: Last year, some staff and workers and cadres lacked confidence in the future of the four modernizations, failed to understand the current policies and felt confused over the essence of capitalism. Meanwhile, such phenomena as talking about pay before doing any work, anarchism and extreme egoism existed. The party committee felt that such problems must not be evaded. The party committee secretary and the plant chief gave an average of 1 lecture every 2 months to the entire plant, spreading the party's lines and policies, discussing the excellent situation since the 3d Plenary Session and analyzing matter-of-factly the existing difficulties and problems as well as the favorable conditions and measures for the economic readjustment, thereby helping the staff and workers improve their understanding. After hearing the lectures, some staff and workers sought out the leaders for heart-to-heart talks and expressed their determination to enhance their spirit and share the burden with the state by practical actions. In the recent month, the party committee, centering around the spirit of the work conference of the Party Central Committee, gave three lectures, producing an important impact on improving the understanding of the staff and workers and promoting the work.

Rectifying the Party Style: Utilizing such opportunities as the staff and worker delegates meetings, the party committee launched four minor rectification movements. It also held three sessions of party member training classes and invited the teachers of the county party committee party school to give

lectures. Some 78 percent of the party members underwent rotational training, raising to various degrees their consciousness in developing the party's traditional styles. In the wage readjustment and promotion last year, no party member became red in the face arguing over pay.

Enlivening the Political Atmosphere: The party committee gave attention to developing the effect of such organizations and branches as labor unions, league committees, political workers and militia and created the healthy atmosphere of considering the vigorous pursuit of the four modernizations honorable, thereby blocking the unhealthy trends and evil practices from raising their heads. Since last year, the plant gave public recognition to 24 meritorious collectives and individuals, and 24 of the 25 backward youths made an obvious transformation.

Maintaining a Stable and United Environment: The party committee relied on the masses to maintain order in the plant. Since last year, the plant security unit and night patrol personnel arrested 13 roving criminals, habitual thieves and petty thieves and uncovered 1 gang, thereby deterring the criminals and encouraging the staff and worker masses.

Solving the Practical Problems of the Staff and Workers: The plant conscientiously performed the reinvestigation work on 22 comrades and rectified matter-of-factly the erroneous punishment of 11 comrades during the "Cultural Revolution." The party committee also adopted positive measures to prepare for the operation of collective ownership enterprises to place the family members of the staff and workers and their children awaiting employment.

The perseverance of the party committee of the Shaowu Power Plant in developing the guaranteeing effect of ideological-political work promoted the intensive progress of all items of work of the enterprise. On the foundation completing state plans ahead of schedule for 9 successive years, last year the plant again completed in full the 8 great technical-economic norms assigned by the higher level.

6080

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING MEETING ON SUN YAT-SEN DEATH ANNIVERSARY

OW111630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang met here today to mark the 56th anniversary of the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen, leader of China's 1911 revolution which overthrew the Qing Dynasty.

Dr Sun died in Beijing on 12 March 1925.

Many of the more than 40 persons at the meeting are in their eighties or nineties and were Sun's colleagues in 1911. Many also were members of the Tong Meng Hui, a revolutionary league founded by Dr Sun.

Speaking at the meeting, the veteran revolutionaries reviewed Dr Sun's career in the light of their personal experiences.

Presiding over the meeting, Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the committee, reviewed his three meetings with Dr Sun. He said Dr Sun was a great revolutionary in modern history and the pioneer of China's revolution. The committee was determined to carry on Dr Sun's spirit and work for cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Qu Wu condemned the Taiwan authorities for giving up Dr Sun's spirit, neglecting his principles and obstructing the country's reunification. He said reunification was the trend of the times and cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party was the desire of the people. He urged the Taiwan authorities to recognize this.

Also speaking at the meeting were Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the committee, Hou Jingru who was a student in the K.M.T.'s Whampoa Military Academy, Fu Xuewen, widow of Shao Lizi, and 100-year-old Gao Junfeng, Cao Renyuan and Zhang Boju.

CSG: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

XINJIANG COUNTY ELECTIONS--The direct elections at county-level have been completed in 40 counties, municipalities and districts in Xinjiang, accounting for 43 percent of the total number. The elections, which started last year, are still underway in 16 counties, municipalities and districts. Turnout rate in these places exceeded 90 percent, with some counties reaching as high as 98 percent. In Moyu, Qira, Lop, Yutian and Wensu counties, where the Uygurs live in compact communities, more than 90 percent of the deputies are Uygur people. The people's deputies elected through direct elections have wide representation. Among them, 52.9 percent are workers, peasants and herdsmen, 32 percent are nonparty personages, 23.8 percent are women and a certain number are intellectuals, industrialists, businessmen and religious personages. Statistics of 20 counties and municipalities show that more than 80 percent of the chairmen of the People's Congress Standing Committee and 70 percent of heads of counties, municipalities and districts are minority people. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Mar 81]

SICHUAN PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE--On the evening of 3 March, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on propaganda work to make arrangements for propaganda work this year. Giving speeches at the conference were Du Xinyuan, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, and (Shen Yichi), acting director of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CCP Committee. Du Xinyuan urged the party committees and propaganda departments at all levels to grasp study of propaganda work and unify the thinking of the cadres and masses in the spirit of the central work conference. He said that in March, the whole province must launch activities to learn from Lei Feng, establish a new work style and build socialist spiritual civilization. The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over propaganda work. Comrades from the propaganda departments must enliven their revolutionary spirit, change their work style and promote the study style. (Shen Yichi) has made concrete plans on the tasks, demands and measures for the propaganda front in the province. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Mar 81]

XINJIANG LEI FENG CONFERENCE--On 7 March leading comrades of the Xinjiang Regional Trade Union Council, CYL Committee, Women's Federation, Federation of Literary and Art Circles, Patriotic Health Campaign Commission and Students Federation; the Xinjiang Linguistics Society, the Regional CCP Committee's Propaganda Department, the regional departments of Education, Culture, Public Health and Public Security; the Society of Education, the Bureau of Land Reclamation and State Farms, the XINJIANG RIBAO office, the Xinjiang People's Broadcasting Station and the Xinjiang

TV station held a meeting to discuss launching activities of learning from Lei Feng and fostering new habits in Xinjiang. Comrade Han Jingcao, secretary of the Regional CCP Committee and director of its Propaganda Department, presided over and addressed the meeting. The meeting noted the significance of the activities to consolidating stability and unity and the healthy growth of teenagers and children and called on the whole society to get involved in these activities. [OW120030 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Mar 81]

SHAANXI STUDY CONFERENCES--Recently, various prefectures, municipalities and departments at the provincial level in Shaanxi have held conferences to study the issues related to strengthening ideological and political work, so as to ensure a smooth progress of the economic readjustment. The participants have studied the concrete measures for strengthening ideological and political work and pointed out that there have been basic changes in ideological and political work since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Progress has been very great. The ideology of the cadres and masses has been gradually liberated from the bindings of modern superstition and the leftist line, creating a new situation of lively thinking and freedom of speech. The people have used production as the center in conducting ideological and political work, replacing the leftist methods. Some 80 percent of the party members throughout the province have been trained on a rotational basis. At the same time, ideological and political work have been integrated in the people's daily life. However, the people will need more experience in using production as the center in conducting ideological and political work. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81]

QINGHAI PUBLIC SECURITY RALLY--The Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government convened a mobilization rally yesterday afternoon on maintaining public order in the Xining area. Zhang Quosheng, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, delivered a mobilization speech. He urged party and non-party organizations at all levels to intensify ideological-political work, step up patrols of streets by militiamen and crack down on gangsters. [SK260320 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Feb 81]

HANGZHOU DEMOCRATIC PARTIES' CONGRESSES--Various democratic parties' municipal committees in Hangzhou and the Hangzhou Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce held their congresses separately from 6 March to 8 March. They included the Fourth Hangzhou Municipal Congress of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the Sixth Hangzhou Municipal Congress of the China Democratic League, the Sixth Hangzhou Municipal Congress of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Sixth Hangzhou Municipal Congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Third Hangzhou Municipal Congress of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the Sixth Congress of the Hangzhou Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce. During the congresses, the municipal committees of the democratic parties and the Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce elected new leading bodies. [OW130051 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Mar 81]

GUANGDONG PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--Guizhou, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--"The third session of the Fourth Guangxi Provincial CPTCC Committee was recently held in Guizhou. Zhang Chaolun was elected vice chairman of the provincial committee at the session." [OW121133 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1226 GMT 9 Mar 81]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHENYANG UNITS, LIAONING PARTY, GOVERNMENT HOLD FORUM

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] On 26 January, the Shenyang military units, the Liaoning provincial CCP committee and the people's government of Liaoning Province held an army-government forum. At the meeting, the leading comrades of the Shenyang military units and the leaders in the party and government of the province held cordial talks on further strengthening the solidarity of the army with the government and the people.

At the forum, Li Desheng [2621 1795 3932], member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and chief of staff of the Shenyang army units, made the following statement: Supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army-men and martyrs, and supporting the government and cherishing the people are attitudes that are part of our good traditions. This attitude has struck deep roots in the hearts of our people and is full of an abundant significance. Whether now or in days to come, we will always be determined to carry on broad and penetrating education for the solidarity of the army with the government and the people. Especially in these days when our country is in a stage of economic readjustment, we are particularly determined to make a success of the army-government and army-people solidarity, guided by the spirit of the Third Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in order to insure the smooth realization of the four modernizations.

The first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, Guo Feng [6753 1496], thanked the military units stationed in Liaoning for their powerful support to the entire province during the past year. He said: Unity of army and government, unity of army and people unquestionably give important substance to the political unity that our central authorities strive to maintain and preserve. As we are determined to develop our four modernizations from year to year, so are we equally determined to strengthen the army-government and army-people solidarity from year to year. In this new year we are firmly resolved to make our work in connection with the support to the army and its dependents even more solid, more vivid and vigorous, and better in every respect.

At the meeting, army and government representatives exchanged opinions, talked over and solved various practical problems in a sincere and frank manner.

The following leaders of the Shenyang army units and principal men of authority in the various units stationed in Shenyang took part in the forum: Li Desheng

[2621 1795 3932], Jiang Yonghui [3068 2340 6540], Zou Yan [6760 5888], Zhang Wu [1728 0582], Du Changqing [2629 1603 7230], Cui Xingquan [1508 2502 2938], Chu Nongtian [2806 6593 3944], Pu Gengsheng [5543 2577 3932], Zhao Lantian [6392 5695 3944], Wang Yafu [3769 0068 1133], Wang Mingde [3076 2494 1795], Xiang Xin [0686 2450], and Yang Dayi [2799 1129 2496].

The following comrades of the Liaoning provincial party committee and leaders in the provincial people's government took part in the forum: Chen Puru [7115 3877 1172], Li Huang [2621 5435], Xu Shaofu [1776 1421 3940], Zhang Zhengde [1728 2973 1795], Li Tao [2621 3447], Chen Yiguang [7115 0001 0342], Zhang Tiejun [1728 6993 6511], Luo Dingfeng [5012 1353 2800], Xie Huangtian [6200 5435 3944], Zhao Qi [6392 1142], and Wang Jiyuan [3769 4764 0337].

8453

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SICHUAN PLA UNITS MESSAGE IN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF WORK

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The PLA units in this province have actively taken part in earthquake relief work. After the earthquake occurred in Daofu County in the early hours of 24 January, the party committee of the PLA units in this province immediately sent deputy chief of staff Liang Tingsuo [2733 1694 0146] with a supply of tents, cotton-padded clothes, quilts, candles and several thousand catties of nonstaple foodstuffs quickly to the scene to render relief in the emergency. At the same time, the political commissar of Ganzi military branch region, Ma Zhongqing [7456 1813 1987], and deputy commanders Xu Xiangchi [6079 3276 3069] and Jiang Mucan [3068 2606 0639] also quickly led a relief detachment with 7 boxes of medical supplies, 32 tents, 30 rolls of ox hair felt, to the scene in a day and night movement. The regiment stationed at Daofu, belonging to the Ganzi military branch region, suffered severe casualties in the earthquake but assisted others unselfishly, setting concern for the masses above concern for themselves. Apart from a small detachment left to help in their own needs, most of the officers and men took part in the local earthquake relief measures. On their own initiative they took on the job of maintaining public order and cracked down on bad elements who tried to take advantage of the fires to loot. They pulled people from collapsed houses, rushed road repairs, prepared ground for air drops, buried the dead and performed similar work. By 1500 of the 24th, No 3 Company, in only a little over 3 hours, had cleared the wreckage of collapsed houses and repaired the highways, enabling unhindered access of cars and trucks bringing relief supplies. In the morning of the 25th, No 3 Company took only a little over 2 hours to open up ground for air drops, establish a security line and thus insure that on the second day relief goods could be received through air drops. When the Tibetan masses saw the telegram of sympathy dropped from the air and ate the bread also dropped from the air, they said, much moved: "We thank the CCP Central Committee, we thank the PLA!"

(Yang Haishu [2799 3189 1579] Ding Xueshu [0002 1331 2579])

Yesterday morning an air force detachment of the PLA sent a special plane to the Daofu disaster area to air-drop a telegram of sympathy from the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, along with letters of sympathy, bread and other foodstuffs from the provincial party committee, the Chengdu military units, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the army regional command.

(Wu Shi [0702 4258])

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LANZHOU PLA UNITS--Lanzhou, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--Cadres of the Lanzhou PLA units at and above army level are writing military papers to sum up their combat experience. Lu Zhanlin (5516 0594 2651), deputy commander of the Lanzhou PLA units, won praise for his thesis on military affairs. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0416 GMT 9 Mar 81]

SHENYANG PLA UNITS ADVISER--Shenyang, 9 Mar (XINHUA)--Luo Xunchu, chief of the advisory group of the Shenyang PLA units, died of illness on 24 February at the age of 67. Luo was also a member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. The leading office of the Shenyang PLA units gave a simple funeral for the ranking PLA officer at his own wish. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 9 Mar 81]

SHAANXI LEI FENG ANNIVERSARY--On 4 March, the Shaanxi military district and the Xian garrison held a rally to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the call to learn from Lei Feng. Some 1,200 army men, staff and workers took part in the rally. Cai Changyuan, second political commissar of the Shaanxi military district, gave the mobilization report on learning from Lei Feng. He pointed out that it is necessary to study the revolutionary teachers' theses on the communist morality and Lei Feng's diary, learn to sing songs about Lei Feng and strive to have ideals, virtues, knowledge and energy by learning from Lei Feng. In learning from Lei Feng, it is also necessary to strengthen leadership and ideological and political work and make contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81]

GUANGXI LEI FENG ACTIVITIES--On the afternoon of 6 March, the Guangxi military district held a report meeting to deeply launch activities to learn from Lei Feng and other heroic models and build socialist spiritual civilization. Taking part in the meeting were 30 leading cadres including Zhang Xudeng, commander of the Guangxi military district, Liu Chonggui, political commissar, and other cadres at the unit level and above, as well as other cadres and fighters in the region. Yu Sifu, deputy political commissar of the Guangxi military district, gave a speech at the meeting, urging the participants to be Lei Feng-type soldiers and make more contributions to the four modernizations. [HKL10836 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 81]

IMPROVEMENT NEEDED IN EDUCATION IN FINANCE, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Sima Yunjie (2674 7456 0061 2638): "Great Expansion Needed in Education in Finance and Economic Affairs in Our Nation"]

[Text] Since the founding of the nation, education in finance and economic affairs in our nation has been in a backward state. From 1949 to 1978, there have been only somewhat over 99,000 graduates from higher institutions of finance and economic affairs. The proportion of persons enrolled in institutions of finance and economic affairs has gone down from year to year. In 1952, the number of persons enrolled in higher institutions of finance and economic affairs accounted for 11.5 percent of the total number of persons enrolled in institutions of higher learning. By 1957, the figure had fallen to 1.5, and, by 1975, it had fallen to 1.4 percent. A recovery began after the smashing of the "gang of four. In 1978, the figure amounted to only 2.1 percent, while by 1979 there had been a recovery to 6 percent, a figure still not up to the level of 1952. In 1979, only 21,000 persons were enrolled in the nation's twenty-two higher institutions of finance and economic affairs, while the number of postgraduate students in these schools was only somewhat over 200. The number of persons enrolled in technical secondary schools of finance and economic affairs was only a little over 100,000, or barely 10 percent of the total number of persons enrolled in technical secondary schools throughout the nation. Not only is there a small number of students, but the quality of education is also not high. The specialized facilities cannot meet the needs, the content of the teaching materials is outmoded and they do not constitute a system by themselves. The teaching materials for many of the courses were written on the basis of the planned highly centralized form of the economy of the fifties. They do not deal with the market economy, do not fully recognize the effects of the law of value and are lacking in scientific and technical information about modern economic management such as information management, behavioral science and systems engineering.

At present, the cause of establishing a modernized economy in our nation urgently requires a fairly great expansion in education in financial and economic management. We need not only persons who have an understanding of macroeconomics but we also need persons who have an understanding of sector economics. We have a particular need for persons who understand market

economy, economic law and modern economic management. At present, we have a considerable lack of persons experienced in these fields. To take the banking system as an example, there has been a rapid expansion of banking enterprises during the building of our nation's economy. On the basis of a comparison between 1979 and 1966, there was an increase of 84.5 percent in the number of depositors, there was an increase in the amount of annual business of 71.2 percent, there was an increase in outstanding loans to industrial and commercial enterprises of 185 percent and there was an increase in cash receipts of 125 percent. With the reform in the economic management system, there will be an even greater expansion of banking organs and personnel. It is estimated that by 1985 there will be an expansion in the staffs of banks throughout the entire nation from the present somewhat over 400 thousand persons to about one million persons. However, since the founding of the nation, institutions of higher education in finance have trained only a little over 3000 graduates, while there have only been somewhat over 39,000 students trained secondary technical schools of banking. The present structure of staff, cadres and workers is far from sufficient to meet the demands for expansion of banking enterprises. According to a survey last year of 978 staff and workers in the offices of three people's banks in the cities of Beijing, Changsha and Fuzhou, only 4.7% of them had graduated from institutions of higher education. In a most recent survey of 4235 managers and assistant managers of county subbranches of 26 provincial, municipal and agricultural banks, it was found that only 1.2 percent of them had received a higher education, that only 17.1 percent of them had received a secondary technical (including senior middle school) education, that 68.1 percent of them had an education only through the junior middle school level and that 40.8 percent of them had a cultural level equivalent to an elementary school education. Many of the them do not have an understanding of marketing, investment, financial markets, economic forecasting, industrial and commercial credit investigation and market prices. There is an even smaller number of persons who understand systems engineering, information management, policy decision theory and applied technology of electronic computers. For these reasons, whether or not we can bring about rapid changes in the structure of banking personnel is a key problem in the adaptation of banks to the four modernizations.

The causes of the slow development of education in finance and economic affairs as well as the low quality of this education, in addition to being related to the ten-year period of upheaval, the meddling and disruption brought about by the counterrevolutionary group of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and the long period during which the work emphasis was not placed on economic construction, are also related to the fact that some of our comrades were subjected for a long period to the influence of the natural economic customs of small production and have not understood the importance of the sciences of finance and economics and of education in finance and economic affairs in modern social large-scale production. We are a socialist state in which expanding education in finance and economic affairs and increasing national income are important tasks of economic construction. Someone has also pointed out that the more than ten years of neglect of economic management education in our country has resulted in a serious waste of human resources. A second cause is that the structure of education in our nation is not

rational, having emphasized the natural sciences while neglecting the liberal arts. This has been particularly the case in education in finance and economic affairs. In the past, the economic structure of our nation was "heavy" and the structure of education was also "heavy." Science and engineering were stressed, while liberal arts were neglected. In the liberal arts, emphasis was placed on literature, history, geography, and finance and economics. In the area of education in finance and economics, education on sector economy was neglected. At present, there are more than 600 institutions of higher education in our country. However, there are only 23 higher institutions of finance and economics, or only 3.8 percent of the total. Except in comprehensive institutions of finance and economics, the finance and economic sectors do not have any specialized vocational education. In addition, the banking, finance, supply and marketing, industrial and commercial management and goods and materials management sectors have not established institutions of higher education in economics for their own sectors.

In order to bring about a greater expansion in education in finance and economics, let me make the following proposals. (1) The concerned sectors should study the leadership and management systems of schools of finance and education in order to facilitate the manifestation of their superior qualities. At the same time, broad avenues of education ought to be opened and many diverse types of schools should be run. That is, comprehensive schools of finance and economics should be set up and schools devoted to sector economics should also be set up. We should safeguard educational competition and make diverse investments in setting up education in finance and economics. (2) Specialized fields of study in financial and economic management should be set up in some institutions of science and engineering. The method of recruiting students should be changed so that at the least it is possible to put superior students into specialized studies of financial and economic management. (3) Research on the sciences of finance and economics should be intensified and teachers should be transferred to to engage in investigation and research on economic reform, to prepare new teaching materials and to fill in the gaps in specialized fields of study so that persons of talent in modern economic management can be cultivated in a new structure of knowledge.

10019

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION, AND CULTURE

PROPOSALS FOR STRENGTHENING INFORMATION WORK IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Peijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Wang Cong (3769 3827): "Proposals for Strengthening Information Work in Social Sciences"]

[Text] Information work in the social sciences in our nation is extremely backward. Not only is it behind that in the advanced nations, but, within the nation itself, it is far behind information work in the natural sciences. If the present situation continues, information work will inevitably hold back scientific research work. We must strive to make the effects of information work known and to strengthen information work in social science. Without modernized social science information work, we will not be able to have modernization of social sciences. For this reason, I would like to make the following proposals.

1. Establishment as quickly as possible of a national social sciences information system

Information work should be developed in an organized, planned way and there should also be a system to it. If there is no system, it will not be efficient. However, information work in social science in our nation at present is in an anarchic state. The mode of work is that of a "handicraft industry," with a great deal of repetitive labor, low efficiency and alarming waste of people, money and material. Therefore, the establishment as quickly as possible of a national social science information system is not only essential, it is also urgent. It is my proposal that a national social science information center be established with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as its head, that each province and each discipline establish branch centers, that relevant units establish information points and that a national social science information network be organized. Within a suitable time, a national social science information work conference should be convened to discuss plans for expanding information work, to plan the allocation of information work and to draw up regulations for information work.

2. Manage information publications effectively

Information publications are the principal means of transmitting information. At present, work in this area is extremely weak, there being only a few information publications that are concerned with information theory. At present, we are in short of effective management of the full-time, part-time and other publications. In order to develop research on social science information theory, to guide work and

to exchange experiences. Second, we should establish publications dealing with both foreign and domestic literature in various disciplines. Third, we should compile and draw up abstract cards. These are much more flexible than index publications, can be published rapidly and can be subscribed to conveniently. The latter two items of work can be shared on a cooperative basis by various regions. In this way, they can mobilize everyone's enthusiasm and can lessen the pressure on Beijing.

3. Scientific research personnel should take part in information work

Scientific research personnel are the primary sources of information and they are also the principal users of information. For this reason, to ask scientific research personnel to take part in information work is a reasonable thing. The principal means of participating are as follows. Authors of monographs and papers can write synopses or abstracts of their writings, abstracts and summaries of papers and drafts can be handed over at the same time, and, after the editorial and publication sectors have settled on a final version of a manuscript, samples or final proofs of articles together with abstracts, synopses and abstracts can all be handed over to the editorial sector of the information publication. In this way, great impetus can be given to expanding social science information work within the country, the period for transmission of information can be accelerated and closer relations can be developed between scientific research personnel and information personnel.

4. Training of social science information personnel should be strengthened and a specialized information corps should be established in which full-time duties are integrated with part-time duties

Social science information work has just begun and there is a comparative shortage of specialized personnel. At present, very few universities in the nation have established specialties in information and most of those programs are for training natural sciences and technical information personnel. Therefore, it is my proposal that training of social science information personnel be incorporated into educational planning for information specialties and that foreign language teaching units should in a planned way also train some persons with foreign language skills in specialized knowledge of the social sciences. The relevant units should adopt such flexible and varied modes as teaching by correspondence and short-term training courses in order to give specialized training to workers so that their professional level can be raised.

The establishment of a specialized information corps in which there is an integration of full-time and part-time personnel is extremely essential as such a corps can fully bring the power of society into play. In foreign countries, such large-scale work as selecting topics, abstracting and translating are undertaken by part-time personnel. We can draw lessons in these matters.

5. The wages and working conditions of information personnel should be improved

In a certain sense, it is much more difficult to train qualified information research personnel than other types of specialized research personnel. This is because they must have a very broad range of knowledge. This is a point that many

comrades, including some leadership comrades, are not aware of to the point that the wages and working conditions of information personnel are fairly poor. For example, when their wages are evaluated in some units, they are included among the administrative personnel. Ordinarily, there is no guarantee of five-sixths of their work time and certain administrative duties are assigned to them. In many aspects, information personnel seem to be a grade lower than other specialized research personnel and information organizations often become collecting posts for assigning people to jobs. If this sort of situation persists, how will information work be able to develop.

0019

50: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TASKS, GOALS FOR ARTISTS, WRITERS OUTLINED

Beijing REDMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Yu Piao (0151 7373): "Learn From Comrade Zhou Enlai's Discussion of a Writer's Immersion in Life"]

[Text] The relationship between art and life is one of the basic questions of the theory of art. Comrade Zhou Enlai combined the realities of the Chinese revolutionary and artistic movements with the arguments developed in Marxist-Leninist and Mao Zedong Thought regarding the relationship between art and life in society. He profoundly elaborated on the viewpoint that practical life is the basis for artistic creation and that art reflects the essence of life in society. This has a great theoretical and practical significance for our thorough criticism of the reactionary idealistic artistic thought of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and the "gang of four", as well as for the promotion of socialist art.

From Marx to Comrade Mao Zedong, life has always been stressed as the sole source of artistic creation and practical life experience has been stressed as the basis of artistic creation by writers and artists. On the basis of his summation of the vast practical experience of revolutionary art, Comrade Zhou Enlai gave full play to the theses of Marxist-Leninist, Mao Zedong artistic thought with regard to practical life experience as the basis of artistic endeavor. He united many specific artists and works with the phenomenon of art and from many aspects promulgated the objective law that practical life experience is the basis of artistic and literary creation.

First of all, an artist or writer must go through a long period of observing, learning, feeling, and studying practical life experiences to obtain abundant source material, capture vivid images, and to produce a creative enthusiasm necessary to express them. Only then can an artist or writer enter into the creative process. Comrade Zhou Enlai clearly pointed out: "artistic works must, have drama, they must have typical characters. This demands that an artist experience practical life and produce a work representative of the material in life." He gave an analogy to illustrate this: "if the silkworm consumes no mulberry leaves it cannot produce silk, if the bee gathers no pollen it cannot give honey, if creative people do not live among the workers, peasants and soldiers they cannot produce fine works". He cited several living examples of this principle, pointing out: "the reason 'Li Shuangshuang' could be created was because Comrade Li Zhun [2621 0402] lived for a long time in an agricultural village.

The author of 'Nihongdeng Xiade Shaobing' [Guards Under the Neon Light] dared write so vividly of soldiers and the ideological struggles within military units because he lived for a long time in a military unit". Comrade Zhou also said: "In the past, several authors have been fairly sure of describing the life and people in cities, love and hate have been clearly delineated, and there is deep familiarity with the old society. This has produced many works of excellence including such works as 'Richu' [Sunrise] and 'Beijing Ren' [Peking Men] by Cao Yu [2380 4417]".

From Comrade Zhou Enlai's discussion we learn that the authenticity, representation, and power of beauty of an artistic work all come from life in society and they are focused on or summarized by an artist or writer. The prerequisite here is that the writer or artist must himself be totally familiar with the life about which he writes. They must not only have an insight into the significant essence of the life in society which they describe, but also must have intimate knowledge of the total picture of that life and all of its detail. Only if such is the case will they be able to mold a well-developed, vividly portrayed artistic image. Secondly, the artistic appeal of the work cannot stem from affectations of the artist pretending many emotions. Rather, it must come from those things which move one or sometimes cause one to shudder which the artist has felt in practical life. Zhuangzi has said: "If it is not honest and precise it cannot be moving, thus, those who weep, though sad do not grieve, and those who are angry, though strict do not use force". The many works, filled with intense feelings, which appeared following the overthrow of the "gang of four", further prove this principle. Zhou Enlai has emphasized that before creating, the artist or writer must immerse himself in practical life and carefully and keenly observe and analyze life. This complies totally with the objectivity laws of artistic creation. This discussion by Zhou abounds with the Marxist thesis that practical life is the basis of artistic creation.

Comrade Zhou Enlai also incisively explained the interdependent relationship between creative inspiration and practical life. This is of assistance to writers and artists creating in accordance with artistic laws and holds guiding significance in criticizing the false theories of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and the "gang of four" regarding creative inspiration. We know that in the creative process of artists and writers, sometimes, a state of extreme excitement, agitation, or especially dynamic imagination may arise. At these times, countless vivid portrayals and elegant expressions seem, with no effort at all, to spring from the breast, flow from the pen or are picked up at random, all forming exquisite meanings. Because this state frequently comes quite suddenly, idealists usually give it a mystical explanation. For example, Plato felt that the inspiration for artistic creation came from endowment by the gods. It was the gods who conveyed inspiration to the poet, controlling his creativity from behind the scenes. Plato's position clearly drew support from the proclaimed theocracy and served conservatism, slave holding aristocratic domination. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have also mistakingly treated the inspirations phenomenon which occurs in artistic creation, a life, as a product of the ingenious "sleeping genius" or distinctive talent. They would have concluded and implied that there is a mystical and unfathomable thing and would vanish in a flash.

What must be done before a clear distinction can be made between the viewpoint of the idealists and Lin Biao et al, who make a mystery of inspiration, and that coming from Jiao Jing, whose false theory flatly denies the existence of inspiration? I believe the correct method is to give a scientific explanation of the objective facts about creative inspiration. Comrade Zhou Enlai profoundly explained the question from a dialectical materialist point of view. He incisively pointed out: "The production of a work is possibly accidental, however, this accident is built on the basis of long periods of life and accomplishment. This is also the dialectical unity of chance and certainty". The "accident" of which he speaks here is inspiration, the objective phenomenon which occurs regularly. The occurrence of chance inspiration is neither the "rain" which falls from the sky nor is it the innate "spark" out of the minds of writers and artists. It is the objective "inevitable sublimation of material life". The discussions on creative inspiration by many outstanding writers and artists in history all fully prove the complete accuracy of Comrade Zhou Enlai's position. Their remarks are also highly creative. For example, Hegel, the famous German classical philosopher and aesthetic, said: "No matter whether the stimulus is the sensory organs or sheer will and determination, neither can evoke inspiration. Sole reliance on sudden impulse is of no use at all, poetry cannot be produced out of champagne. If someone who had nothing to begin with in mind and must gaze around for material merely resolves to obtain inspiration to better write a poem, paint a picture, or compose a song, no matter how great his talent, he absolutely will not be able to rely on this desire to enable him to capture a beautiful thought or produce a worthwhile work". Hegel pointed out clearly that inspiration is not something which can be obtained through one's subjective will, nor is it something which can be called up by creative desire or demand alone. This view is, as an aesthetic who ascribes to the idealist ideology sees it, difficult to attain. Gorki has also analyzed the dialectic relationship between the aforementioned chance inspiration and long term accumulation of life. He said: "When you have collected a considerable number of these phenomena, these impressions will then appear before your eyes, painting a distinct picture, a clear portrait, before your very eyes". This is to say that after a writer or artist has lived through long periods of life and collected a fair amount of material, certain people and incidents of this period of life will especially fascinate and move him. This will cause the artist or writer to awaken to profound truths, producing creative impulses which will reflect or portray these people or incidents. He may impulsively pick up his pen and very quickly write a successful work or continue giving these people and incidents his full attention, studying them, thinking of them often. With thoughts pounding in his head, he will use the vast life images accumulated over a long time to enrich them and thus these life images will become more and more clear and distinct in the writer's mind. The writer will then depict clear, vivid typical images with a high degree of proficiency that comes when conditions are ripe. There are many such instances, too numerous to mention, in past literature, both Chinese and foreign. Comrade Zhou Enlai's comments on the dialectical relationship of creative inspiration with accumulations of life experience on the one hand affirms that in the creative process, chance inspiration actually does occur, leading to the composition of excellent works containing objective facts; and on the other earnestly explains the inherent relationship between "accidental" inspiration and "long term accumulation" of life experiences. This Marxist scientific analysis holds important

principles and practical significance for setting right the question of inspiration and guiding writers and artists to doing creative work in accord with the objectivity laws of artistic creation.

Another development belonging to Comrade Zhou Enlai is his scientific explanation of the theory in Marxist artistic thought concerning practical life experiences as the basis of artistic creation. His explanation is that only on the basis of practical life experiences can objectivity laws of artistry be applied and produced. The question of artistry in artistic creative activities appears on the surface to emerge in the last phase of creative activity, however, it actually begins at the time the artist or writer immerses himself in life and runs through the process of observation and conception. Some do not understand this theory and feel that if only the artist or writer grasps certain artistic techniques he can then produce presentable works. This viewpoint is erroneous and also harmful. Actually, an artist or writer's application of artistic techniques must be built on the foundation of practical life experiences. Thus, Comrade Zhou Enlai clarified: "Practice includes life experiences and artistic practice, with the emphasis on the life experiences". He further stated: "Emphasis must be placed on life experience, in this fashion, artistic quality will be improved".

Of course at the same time Comrade Zhou Enlai profoundly demonstrated the interdependent relationship between artistic practice and practical life experiences, he also dialectically pointed out that to emphasize life experience is not to abandon artistic practice, but is to cause it to be rooted in life, filling it even more with vitality. He said: "After an artist has practical life experiences, he should also have artistic practice". However, some comrades with leading literary and artistic works have, in the past, had one-sided comprehensions or treatments for the relationship between practical life and artistic practice. As they see it, if only an artist or writer is immersed in practical life, then all is in readiness. As for their final analysis that an artist or writer must persistently engage in artistic practice, this being the case, then all will be completely neglected and nullified thereby causing them to be out of practice artistically, producing few works. This is undoubtedly a great loss to the socialist artistic cause. The source of art is life, but life is certainly not equal to art. Such an obvious principle should not be forgotten.

In summation, Comrade Zhou Enlai, through the interdependent relationship between practical life and creative inspiration in the process of artistic creation and utilizing the many aspects which depend on life experience, enriched and developed Marxist artistic thought. Comrade Zhou's discussion is a model for the application of dialectical idealism to observe and solve the artistic and literary question; it scientifically summarizes the experiences of artistic practice during the socialist period; and it also serves as a guide for our art and literature to serve the people and socialism even better.

At that time, on the one hand, we emphasized that the artist should portray the life with which he was most familiar and by which he was most moved; on the other hand we also hoped the artist would observe, become familiar with, and experience those new life styles with which there had never been contact and actively throw

himself into the seething struggle to achieve the four modernizations in order to: express and extoll those glorious images which possess revolutionary ideals and scientific attitudes, which possess noble sentiments and creative capabilities, and which have groundbreaking claims and pioneer -- realistic epics, expose and castigate those sinister and wicked and backward things in life which hinder the four modernizations. This is the theme of our time and people for artists and writers. It is also the basic road of our flourishing and growing socialist artistic cause.

9795

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SINGER COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT, ROLE OF OPERA

QW121610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--China's leading opera soprano Guo Lanying begins a 10-day presentation of excerpts from her best known operas tonight at the Tianqiao Theater in Beijing.

Guo Lanying who is now 51 years old, will reappear in scenes from four famous operas, "The White-haired Girl," "Liu Hulan," "Xiao Erhei Gets Married" and "The Wrong Case of Dou'e," which had their premieres in 1945-1959.

In these operas Guo Lanying sings the role of the peasant girl whose hair turns white under cruel landlord oppression and who wants revenge, the 16-year-old heroine Liu Hulan who dies to shield her comrades in the war of liberation, which is a true story, the timid girl who turns brave to seek a marriage from love instead of a bargain between feudal-minded parents, and a victim of injustice whose great sorrow shakes heaven to snowfall in hot June in the tragedy of "Dou'e" adapted from a Yuan Dynasty opera.

Qiao Yu, vice-president of the China Opera and Dance Drama Theater which sponsors the concerts, congratulated the soprano on the occasion for her "devotion and accomplishments." "The program also retraces the maturing and progress of the Chinese modern opera," he said.

Based on folk music and dance, called "Yanggo" in the old revolutionary base area of Shaanxi, China's modern opera theater blossomed in the war and among the peasants and soldiers. Most of the early operas were then performed on big, open village squares, or on the battlefronts. A trained opera singer from the city, Guo Lanying joined the army troupes and brought the highly refined traditional opera art into it. New China gives it government support. In stage directing, development of plot and character, music composition and decor, it gradually absorbs the working methods from European opera.

In 1980 alone, more than 60 new operas had their debut across the country. Close to 40 theaters and ensembles are giving performances of modern opera, which is closer to contemporary life than the traditional opera and more expressive than the spoken drama.

In the winter of 1946, a revolutionary troupe performed "The White-Haired Girl" in Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. Guo Lanying was among the audience, shaken by the accusation of the oppressed. A poor peasant's daughter sold to a local opera despot at the age of 9, she went on stage at 8.

"I just could not hold back my tears," Guo Lanying recalled in a recent interview with XINHUA. "It brought back happy memories. Now I wished I might someday sing a role in such an opera." Some months later, when the liberation army left the city, Guo Lanying followed them. She walked several days to catch up with the art troupe and joined it.

"Never had I been so happy. I no longer had to smile or cry for the rich. I sang for people like myself," she said.

In 1948, Guo Lanying sang the leading role in "The White-Haired Girl." It was not acting, but reliving her own past and present. The role of Xi Er (the white haired girl) has since become associated with this singer. She attained nationwide fame in the early 1950's.

This popular singer was deprived of the right to sing during the cultural revolution, and she was one of the first to give grand concerts after the fall of the gang of four. Audiences applauded her in tears.

"An artist must always be conscious of what she lacks and be ready to acquire more." This is one of her proverbs. She sings opera of various localities, listens to folk songs of Italy, Russia and Japan, and studies the vocal techniques of great singers of other lands.

Still brilliant at 51, Guo Lanying is fully conscious of the theater's demand for young singers. "One purpose of mine is to render this series of concerts for our young singers to see something that might be useful to them," she said.

CSH: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROGRAM TO RECOGNIZE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSLATION WORK SUGGESTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Dong Dongshan [3516 2639 1472]: "Everyone Together Must Place Importance on Translation Work"]

[Text] Recently the State Council approved the promulgation of "Provisional Regulation Regarding the Professional Titles of Cadres Translating from Foreign Languages." This is yet another important measure following upon the implementation of the reassessment of professional titles by the world of higher education and the scientific/technical world, and possesses very great significance for imparting a proper understanding of the important significance and academic nature of foreign-language translation work, and encouraging foreign-language translation workers to do their own work well, constantly try to improve themselves professionally, and better serve the building of our country's four modernizations.

Regarding the importance of the work of translating foreign languages, generally speaking everyone has a definite idea of it. Ever since the party Central Committee brought up the goal of building the four modernizations, the entire society has set off a high-tide of foreign language study that is proof of this. However, for historical and various other reasons, some people still have some inaccurate views on translation work that, to a definite degree, are not advantageous for raising the level of translation work, and have a bad influence on translation workers' enthusiasm for their work and their desire to advance themselves professionally.

From the point of view of leading notions in foreign-language teaching, for a long time there has been a slogan to the effect that "Once the lead is taken with listening and speaking abilities, the four abilities (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) will develop simultaneously," nevertheless in actual work owing to the fact that the level of foreign language teaching in our universities has not been replenished, reinforced, or heightened for a long time, teachers for higher-level courses in reading and writing are seriously lacking, so that "four abilities developing simultaneously" has actually become an empty expression, and this of necessity has a negative influence on the ability of graduates to translate back and forth between Chinese and foreign languages.

There are also some people who, in the process of learning foreign languages, holding it would hinder there exists the one-sided view that looks upon translation work merely as another kind of technical work, supposing that, having learned a few isolated foreign words and relying on a dictionary for, in the case of reading, listening work, it is not necessary to understand the meaning of the words, and could that be called translation? Such a view is obviously wrong.

decipher a code--it is realizing that translation work is a kind of scientific work, a kind of creative work, of having creative significance. To take absolutely any kind of work (from poetry, novels, and lyrics through philosophy, politics, economics, and culture) or science, technology, engineering, and transform it from one country's language and spirit into the language and spirit of another, being able both to render its original content accurately and without error (no matter how abstruse, specialized or obscure it may be--these cases simply require the translator to have a high degree of academic cultivation in a certain area), and without, because of differences between the two languages and their usage, having the expression suffer at stiff or forced passages, or places where the original meaning is not expressed fully, or is distorted, and add to this the further demand that the style and flavor of the original be preserved--this most definitely is no ordinary task!

Since it is recognized that academic conditions are inadequate to meet the demands of the high artistic level required for translation work, it has also not been possible to figure out what must be done in order to raise the standards of translation work, enable translators to learn from each other's experience, and train talented personnel for translation work. For this reason, for a long time with regard to translation workers there have existed the phenomena of them being put to more than enough use and, even, simply used), while not being sufficiently trained (or, even, trained very little). The cry of there being "no one to carry on" (in the footsteps of the older generation of qualified personnel) has not begun to be heard only today; and did not begin to be heard only after the 10 years of rampage. Nevertheless, the measures applied in this area until now have been few and ineffective.

Under these circumstances, of necessity there has existed, invisibly, a definite disparagement and discrimination against translation cadres, and this affects even their political treatment and incomes, to the extent that from the point of view of one's future career understanding foreign languages, and being able to translate, has actually become a disadvantage. At some graduate institutions, those who understand foreign languages study translation, while those who don't rely on the materials translated by them to write their research papers, and this kind of situation is not exceptional. As for scientific/technical units and factories, owing to the limitations imposed by the specialized professional conditions, translation workers are even more at a disadvantage, because they must begin work before they are sufficiently trained and, as far as their technical studies are concerned, there is no way at all that they can catch up with the engineering and technical personnel, while translation itself as a specialized profession has not received the recognition it ought to have. Up to the present, the phenomena of people being employed in areas where they have not received sufficient training, or in jobs not suited to the special training they have had, are still very much in evidence.

The situation described above is entirely detrimental to the building up of our country's four modernizations. For advancing our country's translation enterprise, raising translation standards, cultivating translation cadres, encouraging them diligently to improve themselves professionally, and bringing into full play their professional talents and enthusiasm for their work, the State Council's issuing of a provisional regulation regarding professional titles for translation cadres has great practical significance, and will definitely be supported by the broad masses of our country's translation workers.

in order to do a good job of work in this area, aside from putting this provisional regulation into effect, I feel it is also necessary to:

1. Based on the academic nature and requirements of translation workers themselves, establish, under the system of the Academy of Social Sciences, a translation institute to engage in historical, comprehensive research on translation. This would involve research into translation theory based on the entire history of translation between Chinese and foreign languages, a consolidation of experience gained in this field, research into comparative linguistics, the editing of dictionaries, research and experimentation in computer translation, etc.

2. Establish an academic body of the type of a translation association or translation society; domestically, to unify the translation workers of the entire country and enable them to learn from each other's professional experience, strengthen connections among them, and guarantee their rights; towards foreign countries, to establish connections and engage in exchanges with corresponding organizations in all countries.

Having offered my views, I welcome the opinions of others regarding their appropriateness.

FUJIAN IMPROVES EDUCATION IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Deputy Chief of Provincial Office of Education Wei Shaowen (7614 4801 2429): "Score Achievements in the Experimental Structural Reform of Education at Middle Schools"]

[Text] The State Council recently transmitted a report concerning the structural reform of education in middle schools which requires departments at the local level to pay special attention to vocational education in middle schools in order to meet the demand of construction of the four modernizations. During the past year, the educational enterprise in our province accomplished the task of transforming the system of middle schools from a 2-year to 3-year system, modified the distribution of high schools in some areas and strengthened leadership of key middle schools. Structure reform of education in middle schools is also actively pursued. Up to October, 23 middle schools in 16 counties and municipalities of the province have set up 30 occupational and technical classes training more than 1,300 students in electronics, construction, accounting, ceramics, sewing, cooking, industrial art, horticulture and animal husbandry. Xiamen Municipality and Nanming District which had started this task earlier already gained good results. Other districts are catching up in the experimental work. Not long ago, the provincial people's government issued some documents on important policy-related decisions concerning structure reform of education in middle schools. This will effectively promote the structure reform of education in middle schools in our province.

At present, there are many counties and municipalities in our province which have not engaged in the experimental work of structure reform of education in middle schools. It is proven through experience that leadership is crucial in changing the structure of education in middle schools and in developing vocational education. Only after delegates of the County Standing Committee met three times, did leading organs in Dehua County amalgamate 11 high schools into five. If so much difficulty is encountered in modifying high schools, even greater difficulty will be encountered in developing vocational and technical education. Therefore, it is necessary to reinforce party and political leadership, to establish a leading group for structure reform and to enlist leading comrades in education, labor, planning, economy, finance and trade, agriculture to participate. Offices established under leading groups will be staffed by personnel detailed from education and labor to be responsible for daily work as well as strengthening investigation and study. Only by these means can the work be carried out step by step.

Three tasks, i.e. modifying the distribution of location of middle schools, succeeding in key points and developing vocational and technical education, must be closely coordinated. There are 951 regular middle schools in the province. According to the future developmental plan for middle schools, for about 80,000 students enrolled each year, only 400 schools will be needed. The other some 500 schools will be methodically converted to vocational and technical schools. In our modification of middle schools, the first consideration is how to concentrate manpower, resources and finance to succeed in key schools in the province, in the prefecture and in the municipality. The next consideration will be how to make the distribution rational so as to facilitate students attending school and to minimize the difficulty of passing students while maintaining educational quality.

The reformed or the newly established vocational and technical schools (classical) and vocational middle schools are still in the experimental state. If this type of school does not succeed, it will have a serious impact on future reform. The graduates of this type of school will not be assigned jobs by the government. Whether their learning level can meet the challenge of the society and be well received depends on the quality of education. And whether vocational education can be indefinitely expanded depends not only on how seriously the leadership regards it and how much support is rendered by all concerned, but the most essential thing is the quality of education. At present, those experimental technical classes suffer from overall inferior condition. If the condition remains unchanged, there will be unfavorable impact on developing vocational education. Therefore, engaging in reform, we need a bold reform spirit against the odds and treat it as a strategic task. We also need a scientific attitude toward what can be changed and how to change it. We must begin from reality, emphasize real effects, strive to raise the quality of education and make graduates of vocational school a reserve labor force which possesses a high school equivalent cultural standard, knowledge and productive skill of a specialized trade and balanced moral, intellectual and physical development.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION EXAMINEES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Li Songchen [262] 2646 2525]: "In Taking Examinations, Everyone Is Equal"]

[Text] For the past 3 years, scientific research, teaching and health care units have in general paid attention to the task of examination in order to select people of talent. This is a good trend. However, to do a good job is not easy. Many units, by strictly controlling the standards of examination and eliminating injustice, definitely discover and select talents through examination; whereas many problems in examination existed in other units. One of the problems is attaching great importance to school-trained specialists and ignoring the self-educated. The principle that "in taking examinations everyone is equal" should be upheld.

According to a report in ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, Zhang Wenjian [1728 2429 7003] who works in the Department of Ophthalmology in the Second People's Hospital in Zhengzhou, has attained a certain level of achievement in the basic theory as well as practice of ophthalmology through his self-education and practice. His application to participate in the examination for physicians was denied because he did not "study for one year away from his job and therefore does not conform with the regulations of the Provincial Department of Public Health and was disqualified from taking the examination. He pleaded, "Can one not qualify to take examinations to become a physician without studying away from his job?" Similar examples abound in real life. Some units stipulate that without a college degree one can not participate in the examination for engineers. Some cities have the regulation that nurses cannot participate in the examination for doctors. Can we say that equal opportunity exists before examination?

Examination is only the means, not the end. Discovering and utilizing talents is the end. Examination is only the measure for testing one's true ability. As long as the examination units take the pains of the examination task to check whether participants pass the examination, it means little to specify who can be examined and who cannot. On the contrary, in order to create an atmosphere enabling people to improve themselves, we should encourage more people to take the examination, as the adage says, "thick woods yield choice lumber."

If this is the case, why do some units put restrictions such as education on the applicants?

The problem probably lies in the contempt some of our comrades harbor for the self-educated. They still believe in the myth of credentials.

Without doubt, specialists with regular college education are very valuable. It is reasonable to select among them through examination candidates for high-level specialists-cadres positions. But, we must not fail to see that because of our underdeveloped economy, only a very small number of people can go to college every year. Over a long period of time, be it in the city or the countryside, to raise the level of knowledge and specialization, people depend primarily on spare-time learning and on-the-job learning. The turmoil of a decade cost an entire generation the opportunity for an education. More people now are striving to educate themselves. This kind of self-education should be encouraged. If only those with proper credentials can undergo examination and restrictions are applied to these self-educated, then a major part of the masses will be excluded from the examination. This would be detrimental to the selection of people of talent.

Some people may be concerned that if everyone is allowed to take the examination, then spurious elements might corrupt the system. In fact, one need not worry. If the examination is strictly controlled, bogus would not pass for gems. What one should worry about is that when our country desperately needs "gems," "gems" are buried among the bogus. If they are not given the opportunity to expose themselves and shine, how can they be discovered? For example, Ren Haicang [0117 3189 3318] who was admitted with the best grades as a graduate student in physics to Columbia University this year, was an intellectual youth sent to the countryside. If he had not been given the opportunity to apply, how could he have become a graduate student in our country and abroad?

"Equal opportunity for everyone taking examinations." Whether this principle is workable depends not only on breaking the mental barrier but also on the institutional guarantee. We hope the concerned departments take the pleas of the self-educated into consideration in designing the examination system.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

INCREASED BOOKSHOP NETWORK, BOOK DISTRIBUTION NEEDED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 81 p 3

[[Letter from] Hunan Province by Jiang Dunxiang (3592 2415 7160) of the Xinhua Bookstore, and Zeng Yinjiang (2582 0603 3068) of the Hunan Province Publishing Company]

[Text] The fact that the bookselling network in our cities is too small and that readers are having difficulty in buying books is a conspicuous problem affecting cities throughout nearly the entire country.

As far as I know, the retail sales department of Xinhua Bookstore in Beijing Municipality has only 101 outlets (including book-stalls), an average of only one retail outlet for every 80,000-90,000 people; moreover, the distribution of them is extremely unreasonable, with Xuanwu District, for example, having only three retail outlets for its population of over 600,000. In the city of Harbin the situation is even more serious, with an average of only one bookshop for every 200,000 people. For other cities, such as Changsha, Changqun, Nanjing and Guangzhou, the situation is more or less the same. Because of the fact that the network of bookshops is too small, it is extremely inconvenient for the masses to buy books, and there have been a great many complaints about this. The bookshops are feeling a very great pressure, and although they have on many occasions reported the matter to the higher echelons, as yet they have failed to gain the serious attention of concerned departments.

One remembers the period of the early fifties, when the Xinhua Bookstore definitely was not "only this one house, and no other branch shop;" joint management, individual management, and bookshops managed by a husband and wife were all represented. Taking Peking Municipality of that time as an example, the book distribution network had only 228 outlets, under all types of management, in competition with one another. The quality and standard of service was comparatively high, and it was easy for the masses to buy books. In 1956, bookshops carried out their "crossing over with one step," generally eliminating the public/private joint-managed bookshops and privately-managed bookshops, to become the Xinhua Bookstore managed as only one house, so that by 1966 there were only 97 retail outlets left, and the network was very much reduced in size. Again, using the city of Changsha as an example, on the eve of liberation there were 70 bookshops; in Nanyang Street and Fuzheng Street there were row upon row of bookshops, these being the famous "bookshop street." In 1952, socialist reformation began to be put into effect, and the five great bookstores (San Lian, the Commercial Press, Zhong Hua, Kai Ming, and Lian Ying) were combined to form the China Book Publishing Company, and joint public and private management was put into effect. These bookshops all had their own management characteristics.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ENFORCED BY PROVINCIAL MILITARY DISTRICT

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 81 p 3

[Article: "Shandong Provincial Military District Achieves Excellent Results in Planned Parenthood"]

[Text] Planned parenthood in the provincial military district is being stepped up each year, and the various targets set by the "May 3 Population Plan" for the whole army were fulfilled 2 years ahead of schedule. By the end of 1980, there were full rates of late marriage, birth control among the army dependents, planned parenthood, and registration of having only one child.

In the past several years, the provincial military district has firmly and persistently adhered to the following four methods: First, the party committee treated planned parenthood as a strategic task. In the distribution and evaluation of work, planned parenthood is taken into consideration; and enthusiastic support for planned parenthood is an important condition in evaluating cadres for promotion. Secondly, practical and intensive propaganda and education have been carried out on the need for each couple to have only one child. The commanders and fighters are urged to understand and be concerned with the overall situation, to step out of the narrow confines of individual and family obligations, to accelerate the four modernizations in response to the call of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, and to be willing to have only one child. The party and CYL members were called on to set personal examples. Thirdly, it firmly upheld the principle of spiritual incentive, supplemented by material incentive, and implemented the policy of reward and punishment in practice. The activists of planned parenthood are highly commended and those who have violated the policy by having more than one child are severely dealt with. Fourthly, health work for women and children is further strengthened. General gynecological and pediatric check-ups are conducted every year so that any disease detected will be promptly treated, thus insuring both good physical and mental health for the women and children and helping the progress of planned parenthood.

Recently, the provincial military district held a conference on planned parenthood, attended by representatives of various units, to sum up their work in 1980 and to study ways and means of encouraging couples to have only one child. This conference will give an impetus to the work of planned parenthood throughout the provincial military district and help achieve even greater success in the current year.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECOLOGY, POPULATION DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Xia Weisheng [1115 0251 3932] and Tang Zhongchi [0781 0112 4654]:
"Ecological Balance and Control of Population Growth"]

[Text] Ecological balance is closely related to the growth of population. The growth of population will certainly result in the reclamation of land, the building of houses, the felling of trees, and the exploitation of water resources. All this will change the structure and functions of the natural ecological system and cause this system to deviate from its state of balance. If this deviation is not much, the ecological system will return to its original state through its own regulative power. However, serious or excessive damage will hurt or even destroy this system. For example, the loess plateau in our country originally consisted of forests and pastures with luxuriant vegetation. It was suitable for human life, and, with its fairly large population, was the cradle of our ancient civilization. That was why many dynasties established their capitals in Xian. However, the vegetation was damaged under the policy of predatory exploitation by the ruling classes generation after generation. The result was serious soil erosion which led to the degeneration of the ecological system, as shown by the criss-crossing gullies and barren mountains. Living environments deteriorated and the population also underwent a corresponding change. Therefore, in our study of the population problem, we should make a scientific forecast of the possible effects of population growth on ecology.

The globe on which we live has been in existence for 4 billion years since its birth, but the history of mankind is only slightly more than 1 million years. The history of human civilization is even shorter, being only several thousand years. The growth of world population had always been slow before the 20th century. Since the beginning of the 20th century, however, its speed of growth has been astonishing. From the new stone age to the fall of the Roman Empire, the population increased slowly to 400 millions. Then in another 1,000 years and more, at about 1830, it hit the first billion mark. Since then, its speed of growth has begun to increase. Yet it was not until 1900, or 300 [as published] years later that the population hit the second billion mark. The time required to hit the third billion mark was only 50 years. Since then and until 1979, it took only 12 years for the world population to exceed 4 billions or to reach 4.4 billions. According to forecasts in various fields, including some conservative ones, the figure of population will exceed the fifth and reach the sixth billion in another 20 years, or at the

end of this century. The increase in each generation will add to the base for another increase in the succeeding generation. This problem deserves attention. What should be the proper rate of population growth? There are many aspects to be considered, but one of the important ones is the foundation of ecological balance. The world is now facing a challenge from five different quarters, namely, population, material resources, energy resources, land and environmental protection, and one of the core problems is that of the sharp increase of population, because this is the direct cause of food shortage, material reduction, strain on energy sources, and environmental pollution.

According to numerous data, ~~natural resources~~ are now in the process of recession and degeneration, while the regenerative resources are on the decline. Let us take land resources as an example. According to data collected by the United Nations, the desert areas in the world are expanding at the average rate of 50,000-70,000 square kilometers a year because of indiscriminate land reclamation, wanton felling of trees and unbridled animal husbandry; an average of more than 5 million hectares of land are becoming unfit for farming each year because of soil erosion, salinization, pollution and other causes; and the virgin forests of the globe have been rapidly reduced from about 5.5 billion hectares in the 19th century to about 1.8 billion hectares. In recent years, the annual decrease of the acreage amounted to 20 million hectares, or more than double the size of Hungary.

There are similar conditions in our country. Because of problems in ideological matters or certain defects in the control system since the founding of the People's Republic, the natural resources in certain regions have been severely damaged. Our country was originally short of forests, and ranks 120th in the world in the rate of forest cover. Yet of the 200 million cubic meters of forestry resources consumed each year, two-thirds are lost from the wanton felling of trees, the destruction of forests in land reclamation and the ravages of forest fires. There are some 3.3 billion mu of useful pastures, but more than 700 million mu have been covered by sands, become alkalized, or degenerated; and the yield of grasses has been reduced by more than 50 percent. The areas having fairly serious soil erosion amount to 1.5 million square kilometers, or one-sixth of our total land surface. The Huanghe and Changjiang Rivers alone are carrying away 2.6 billion tons of mud and sand each year. In other words, they are washing away 6 million mu of good farmland each year. Since liberation, 65,000 square kilometers of land have become deserts, and 91 percent of them have been caused by people's improper economic activities. In the absence of unified management and a rational utilization plan, there have also been appalling waste and damage to water and mineral resources. How to rationally use natural resources is now a very important problem requiring careful solution.

It must be pointed out that the present threat to mankind of the extinction of natural resources has been caused by the capitalist system of private ownership instead of "population growth" alone. We need not take a pessimistic view of the above facts cited only for the purpose of arousing people's concern for nature and inviting their attention to the tremendous pressure exerted on nature by population growth and other irrational activities; but we must bear in mind this problem while studying the question of population and formulating a population policy.

Opinions vary as to the suitable size of our population. From the standpoint of ecology, we must consider the fact that although our country has a large area with rich resources, the per capita share is below the world average. For example, the average acreage of land for each person is less than 15 mu, only 30 percent of the world average; that of farmland is 2 mu, slightly more than one-third of the world average; that of forest area is 1.8 mu, less than 12 percent of the world average; and that of pasture is 5 mu, less than 50 percent of the world average. These figures show how large our population is and how urgent is the need for the vigorous control of its growth.

In order that the response to the Party Central Committee's call for each couple to have only one child can be carried out in practice, we should conduct a vigorous study on the science of eugenics, reduce or even eradicate congenital diseases among the babies, and improve the quality of our population. According to the relationship between population and ecology, improvement of the environment will help maintain a good equilibrium between people's organic bodies and the ecological environment. This is an important condition for improving the quality of population according to eugenics.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NANKAI UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCES TRIAL SCHOLARSHIP SYSTEM

Harbin HEILONGJIANG PIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 81 p 4

[XINHUA 7 January news report from Tianjin: "Nankai University Puts Scholarship System on Trail"]

[Text] Nankai University begins a trial scholarship system among undergraduate students.

The regulations concerning scholarships stipulate that the student recipient must support the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system, be morally upright, collective-minded, law-abiding, enthusiastic about social work, active in physical education, healthy and have a distinguished record of annual cumulative grade points or have a distinguished record plus the publication of above-level work or papers. Recipients of scholarships are chosen every academic year. In principle, only one in each class is chosen. The total number of recipients for each department must not exceed 3 percent of the total students. Review is undertaken in the department and selection will be approved by the school.

Students chosen for scholarships receive 50 yuan. In the 4 years of study, if one receives a scholarship three times, he is designated "magna cum laude" of Nankai University. One who receives a scholarship two or more times will be given first consideration in candidacy for studying abroad or going to graduate school. Those who receive a scholarship four times will be recommended for graduate school of the university upon graduation.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI SPARETIME WRITERS--A symposium of sparetime writers was called yesterday by the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Writers' Association and the editorial department of Shanghai Literature. Speaking at the symposium, Director Chen Yi of the propaganda department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee pointed out that writers and artists of the party should use the guideline of the party's third plenary session to measure their own achievements and failures and to achieve unity in thinking. All writers should use their own works to implement the line, principles and policies formulated by the party's third plenary session. In spare-time literary and artistic creation, we must first reach a common understanding on literature and art in the spirit of the line and principles formulated by the party's third plenary session and study well all important instructions on literature and art issued by the Party Central Committee. [OW121119 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 81]

HUBEI ANNALS--The Committee for the Compilation of Annals of Hubei held its first enlarged meeting 9 March in Wuchang. Han Ningfu, chairman, and Xu Daoqi, Li Fuquan, Chen Ming, (Fu Panru), (Yu Ying) and (Ni Jiafan), vice chairmen of the committee, attended the meeting. Han Ningfu and Xu Daoqi explained the importance of compiling provincial annals, saying that it will help the cause of the four modernizations by providing past experience for reference. Compilation of local annals is also underway in various municipalities and counties. [OW121129 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 81]

HENAN MARRIAGE LAW RALLY--From 3 to 6 March, the Henan Provincial People's Government held a rally to publicize the new marriage law, sum up experiences and cite progressives. On the morning of 6 March, Dai Suli, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and provincial vice governor, spoke at the rally. Some 205 advanced units and individuals were cited at the rally. (Liu Chunwei), acting secretary of the Henan Provincial CYL Committee, announced the namelist of those who were cited. Dai Suli and Song Yuxi presented prizes to the advanced units and individuals. Dai Suli urged the participants to understand the important significance of the new marriage law, effectively implement the new marriage law, closely integrate the implementation of the new marriage law with planned parenthood work and follow the orientation of the central work conference. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 81]

OVERSEAS CHINESE COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--The Education Ministry and the State Council's Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs recently issued a circular to the enrollment committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions concerning the enrollment of overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwanese youths by institutes of higher learning in China. Test questions will be set and examinations will be held earlier than for other youths and the qualified candidates will be enrolled independent of other foreign students. Candidates should be senior middle school graduates, less than 28 years old, well-behaved, healthy and single. They should sign up in Guangzhou, Xiamen and Dandong municipalities, Hong Kong and Macao 6-10 June. The examinations will be held 22-24 June. Subjects of examination fall into two major categories, namely, sciences, engineering, agriculture and medicine; and literature and history. Overseas Chinese youths may apply through Chinese embassies and enter China with visas when their applications are approved. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0034 GMT 7 Mar 81]

ART COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--The ministries of education and culture recently made a joint decision on the enrollment of art college students independent and ahead of other college students this year. The enrollment will last from April or May to July. School will start on 1 September. The ministries stipulate that candidates for art college entrance examinations should support the CCP, love the socialist motherland, obey discipline, have had senior middle education or equivalent schooling, acquire proficiency in certain art specialties and be less than 25 years old, single and healthy. The subjects of examination are politics, language (including literary and art knowledge), foreign languages and a special subject. With the approval of departments concerned, this year art colleges may also be entrusted by units in need of artistic talents and make plans for enrolling and training such talents or even sign contracts to this effect. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0045 GMT 7 Mar 81]

BOOKS ON TAIPIING REBELLION--Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--The Zhonghua Book Company has published a book, "Collection of Official Documents of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom." The book contains imperial edicts, official notices and dispatches, registers and bookkeeping records, 418 pieces in all. The company also has published the first and second volumes of "Compilation of Data of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom." The all-inclusive work will include 40 volumes of 10 million words when completed. Other books to be published by the company are: "Collected Essays at Symposium on the History of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom," "Introduction to the Military History of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom" and "Notes on the Original Personal Statements of Li Xiucheng." In addition, the first issue of "Series of Translations on the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom" will soon be published. A nonperiodic publication, the series covers works by foreigners--letters, essays and data. The series will be published by the Zhonghua Book Company. Meanwhile, Nanjing University has completed compiling the second issue of "Collected Essays on the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom." The 25 articles in the issue include essays on exploration in the kingdom's system, evaluation of peasant leaders and warfare studies. The Fujian Provincial People's Publishing House will publish "Collected Essays on the Leaders of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom," the WENHUI DAILY in Shanghai reported. [OW120009 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 11 Mar 81]

PURIFICATION OF LANGUAGE--"The elimination of contamination in the language and the purification of our ancestral language are present problems urgently awaiting a prompt solution." This was pointed out by Comrade Chen Yuan, [7115 0626] chief editor of the Commercial Press, in his report made on December 12 [1980] for 1,400 comrades engaged in literary work at their various district and county offices throughout Beijing Municipality, entitled "The Contamination and Purification of Language." Comrade Chen Yuan enumerated five different types of language contamination, pointing out the linguistic peculiarities among them, namely: the indiscriminate use of contractions and abbreviations, empty and superfluous language, vulgar language destructive to civilization, and other linguistic confusion resulting from a lack of culture, all of which may contribute to the contamination of language. He expounded on how, during the 10 years of rampage, the interference and destructiveness wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had brought about an insupportable state of confusion in our ancestral language. He urged that this problem be taken seriously by society as a whole. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 80 p 2] 9634

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